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THE HAPPY VILLAGE.

BY KANE O'DONNEL.

As often I pass the roadside,
When wearily falls the day,
I turned to look from the hill-top
At the mountains far away.

The red sun through the forests
Throws hither his parting beams,
And far in the quiet valley
The happy village gleams.

There the lamp is lit in the cottage
As the husbandman's labors cease,
And I think that all things are gathered
And folded in twilight peace.

But the sound of merry voices,
Is heard in the village street,
While pleased the grandame watches
The play of the little feet.

And at night to many a fireside
The rosy children come;
To tales of the bright-eyed fairies
They listen and are dumb.

There seems it a joy forever
To labor and to learn,
For love with an eye of magic
Is patient to discern.

And the father blesses the mother,
And the children bless the sire,
And the cheer and joy of the hearthstone
Is as light from an altar fire.

Oh, flowers of rarest beauty
In that green valley grow:
And whether 'twere earth or heaven
Why shouldst thou care to know?

Save that thy brow is troubled,
And dim is thy helpmate's eye:
If graves are green in the valley,
And stars are bright in the sky.

—Scribner for May.

ONLY A DEPENDENT.

"Adaline Reynolds sat alone in one of the many rooms of her uncle's splended city mansion. Yet the brilliantly lighted parlors were thronged with a gay assemblage. Why was she the only one sad?

It was her cousin Clara's birth night, and when Clara had been asked who Adaline was, the cruel answer was "only a dependent, a distant relation of father's."

Adaline had heard the contemptous reply, and hence she was alone and weeping.

Adaline sat, her eyes resting on the silvery moon, which was shedding its light full upon her upturned face. That face was one of the most beautiful imaginable. Tears were gathered in the large, soul-lit eyes, and one fell upon the small white hand. Adaline, at this, started up as if an adder had stung her, and brushed the tear drops from her eyes, saying:

"Back, back to your fountain. Although I am only a dependent, I will win a name, and they shall be proud of their poor cousin!"

Slowly Adaline dropped upon her knees, asking God to guide her in the step she was going to take.

When she arose the guests were departing, for she could hear the carriages as they rolled away. Yet she did not retire until the dawn of day. Her slender fingers were flying over the paper on which she was writing.

The morning sun was shining bright and beautiful. Mr. Howard sat alone in his library. He was thinking of the past. Once more the grey-haired man was a child, seated around his father's fireside with his brothers and sisters, listening to his kind Sire's advice, or looking to catch his mother's lovelit smile. Then a cloud came between him and his life of sunshine. The death-angel claimed his fondly loved mother; another and another passed away until all was gone but his idolized sister Ada.

Her he saw just verging into womanhood. Another vision passed before him, his new proud, aristocratic wife. She had deceived him, it mattered not how; it was too late for remedy. His daughters, three in number, had grown up to womanhood, and inherited all their mother's foolish pride.

He had heard Clara, the eldest, but the evening before, say Adaline was only a dependent. The words had sunk deep into his heart. Was not Adaline his sister's child?

Again, and Ada passed before him, arrayed in her bridal robes. He heard her farewell words, and felt her farewell kiss. She was going to her western home.

A few short years passed by when one dark day a letter came telling him of his sister's death, then of her husband's and asking him to rear her child as his own. Did he not love that child as his own? Yes, nobly hast thou done thy duty to thy dead sister's schild. But alas! thy words were the only kind ones Adaline received.

While he sat thus, recalling the past, two soft arms stole around his neck, and a sweet voice said, "Uncle, what are you thinking about?"

"Must I tell you it was about my little pet? Oh, how lonely I shall be when she is gone."

"Gone where, Uncle?"

"Why, to Mrs. Westbrook's. Did I not promise to send you there next month?"

"Yes, Uncle, but I thought that you had forgotten it. I am so happy now at the thought of going back to dear Walnut Hill once more; not at leaving you, Uncle," and the tears came into her eyes as she kissed him, who cared more for her happiness than for his own.

Again she murmured the words of the night before. "I will win a name for his sake." And in a few moments she was walking down the street towards the post-office, bearing in her hand the treasured thoughts that she had penned when hope was almost dead in her heart.

"Mother," said Clara Howard, "do you know father is going to send Adaline back to school again?"

"Yes, I know it, and I have told him that she will repay him with ungratefulness."

Just then Emma came in with a newspaper, saying, "there is such a beautiful piece of poetry written in the Gazette; it is called Thoughts of Heaven; and the editor has complimented the authoress whose name is Lena."

Clara read it and poured forth her praises on the writer.

Adaline was in the next room, and her heart bounded with joy and hope as she recognized her own poem.

We will pass over the farewell, and Adaline's sadness at leaving her kind uncle. The poor "dependent" is again Mrs. Westbrook's favorite pupil. Adaline tells her own secret to her kind preceptress.

The name of Lena soon found its way out in the literary world. No one suspected, however, that Lena, the gifted poetess, was Adaline Reynolds.

Three years passed. Adaline was still with Mrs. Westbrook, for although she had long since graduated with the highest honors, she preferred remaining with her kind friend and assisting her in her duties of labor and love.

A new light had dawned upon her also, she loved with a true woman's heart, and was beloved in return. Yet he knew not that he loved the poetess Lena. The world was ringing with her praise; and he, too, had admired the heaven-born talent of Lena.

Adaline, on her part, knew not yet that Mr. Edward Stanley, was sometimes called the Hon. Edward Stanley, and was Congressman from A——

She had met him as Mrs. Westbrook's cousin, during a visit he had made to her preceptress, and they had loved instinctively. She promised to become forever his the ensuing spring.

She was seated in a pleasant reverie, when she was interrupted by the servant girl, telling her that an old gentleman wished to see her. He was none other than her uncle.

In a few moments she was clasped in his arms.

Mr. Howard thought Adaline more beautiful than ever; and when Mrs. Westbrook told him Adaline was Lena, tears of joy rolled down his aged cheeks.

"Ah, uncle," she said, "who would Lena have to love her if you were gone?"

"Even now, darling," answered her uncle, "I have just given my consent to the Hon. Edward Stanley, and when you are the Congressman's bride, you may forget your uncle."

Adaline could not speak for a moment from surprise; then she said.

"Never, never, will I forget your kindness to the poor orphan I would not have been what I am now if it had not been for your generosity. Now, in my days of prosperity I would be ungrateful indeed to forget you. But why," she exclamed, blushing, "did you call Edward Stanley a Congressman?"

"Because he really is. Did you not know of it?"

"Never until this moment."

Just then Mrs. Westbrook entered. Mr. Howard told her why Adaline looked so bewildered.

"I intended telling her myself, and ask pardon for the deception I practiced upon both of them," said Mrs. Westbrook. "I told Edward this evening our Lena's history just before he left."

When Mr. Howard returned to the city, Adaline accompanied him, but she did not go to his mansion. She stopped with an old schoolmate.

It was soon noised about that the gifted and beautiful Lena was in the city, and her true name came out at a grand ball, where her cousin and all their aristocratic friends were present. Adaline was attended by her betrothed husband Edward Stanley. She was arrayed in a robe of white satin embroidered with silver. Her raven curls were confined by a band of the richest pearl whilst a necklace of the same encircled her snowy neck. Her cheeks were flushed, for she was listening to her lover's voice.

But when the Misses Howards' arrival was announced, proudly, almost haughtily, did she meet them, with a calm dignity, befitting a queen receiving her subjects. She was the ruling star of the season.

* * * * *

Time passed, Mr. Howard lay on his death-bed, prostrated by a sudden and mortal disease.

Adaline had flown to nurse him, for Clara eloped with a worthless adventurer. Edward Stanley was also there.

"Uncle, for so I will call you," he said, "I am sorry to see you so ill."

"You have just come in time," said the old man, "to receive my blessing before I die. I have no right to ask the favor of you, yet I will. Protect my wife and children."

"I will be to them all you wish," said Edward Stanley. "For your kindness to me is dearer to me than life."

The sufferer smiled faintly.

"Oh, God, I thank thee," he cried. "I can now die contented."

Emma and Annie, the haughty ballroom belles, were awed by the scene of death, and vowed they would live differently, as they pressed a kiss upon their dying father's lips, and saw their mother borne fainting from the room.

Clara, the disobedient child, was not forgotten.

"Give her my blessing," said the old man, "and tell her I freely forgive her."

A few months and he was joined by his repentant wife, who died blessing Adaline with her latest breath, and leaving her two daughters, now almost penniless, to the poor cousin's care.

It was a bright and beautiful morn in the early spring, when Lena, the gifted and beautiful, stood before the altar, to become the wife of the distinguished Edward Stanley.

There, too, were Emma and Annie, looking happily on, while Mrs. Westbrook smiled her congratulations.

It was in a country church that they were married. There were many there from the gay city to witness the ceremony.

Little children strewed flowers in the pathway of the bride as she returned to her carriage.

Edward Stanley not only took his wife, but her now dependent cousins.

Adaline did not look upon them as such, however, but treated them as sisters.

But where was Clara all this time? for three years she had not been heard from. But one dark winter's night, a pale woman, in tattered garments, might be seen wending her way down to the Hon. Edward Stanley's beautiful residence. Feebly she knocked for admittance.

The servant started at her wonderingly, when she asked if Mrs. Stanley was at home.

"Tell her yes," said Adaline, who always listened to the voice of distress.

The pale suppliant entered, and cast her eyes upon her two sisters, who knew her in a moment, and at once Adaline received the wanderer to her heart.

Clara had come home to Adaline's to die, a deserted, heart-broken wife.

All that could be done was done to restore her, but in vain.

Adaline's voice soothed her in her wildest words of delirium, and it was Adaline's voice that convinced her she could yet be saved.

Clara died a true Christian, with the words:

"Father, mother, I come."

Thus the proud, contemptuous beauty owed her last comforts, nay, even her escape from a pauper's grave, to the "poor dependent" she had scorned.

CELEBRATED ROBBERIES.

Jehan Valter, a French Journalist, relates, apropos of the robbery of the Dudley diamonds, several anecdotes about jewel robberies. He tells how a speculator presented a report to the directory, making out that the celebrated Church of Loretto contained £10,000,000 worth in diamonds, etc., Barras and Carnot informed Bonaparte of the fact; but the young General refused to march ou the place, because he would have to expose a corps of 10,000, and would probably find nothing when he got there. In time he did manage to sieze on the church, and found that all the diamonds had been replaced by glass. Mr. Valter also tells how the mother of the late French Emperor, the Queen Hortense, when she was leaving France after the invasion by the Allies, was stopped on the highroad by the Marquis de Maubreuil who searched her carriage and took away £20,000 worth of diamonds, which have never been heard of. This story is all the more remarkable as there was a great fuss made about this Marquis de Maubreuil toward the close of the Second Empire. He had a lawsuit with his wife, and an outcry was raised against the Marquis continuing a member of the Legion of Honor. It then came out that he was one of the Royalists who had aided the Prussians to pull down the statue to Napoleon from the top of the column of Vendome and that while engaged in this act he had tied an order of the Legion of Honor to the tail of his horse and dragged it in the mud. Yet toward the end of the reign of the Third Napoleon he wore a red ribbon and was in receipt of a Government pension.

A GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

Mr. Willard Carpenter of Evansville, Ind., has decided upon a step which will place him among the great philanthropists of the world. He announces that he will give $1,000,000 to found a free college for poor students, clothing, tuition and food to be furnished for nothing. Provision is made for the support of a Faculty of instructors, and the whole fund is to be placed in the hands of ten trustees, five of whom shall be residents of Indiana, and five of adjoining States. Mr. Carpenter has not quite completed his plan, but he hopes to witness the beginning of the enterprise before his death. The institution will be open to the poor alone, and will not be connected with any religious sect. Mr. Carpenter is seventy-two years of age, and is said to resemble in appearance Horace Greeley. He was born in Vermont and began life as a peddler, traveling over the New England States and New York with a pack on his shoulder. His children have already had their share of his estate, and there still remains enough to carry his project to success.

ONE EFFECT OF SNOW IN APRIL.

A lady who lives in the central part of the city, not far from Huntington street, has a new spring bonnet which she was admiring day before yesterday and showing to her many callers and in which she was to appear at church to-morrow. When she woke up this morning and found it still snowing she jammed the bonnet back into the bandbox with the remark that "This is the kind of weather to make atheists." Her husband, who is usually of a cool disposition, responded energetically that "Solomon said that 'the fool hath said in his heart there is no God', but Solomon didn't live in a country where a man wakes up in the middle of April and finds the water pipes all frozen."—[Cleveland Plaindealer.

THE DYING CHILD'S LAST THOUGHTS.

A little girl of this city, aged six years, was so fearfully burned by her clothing taking fire from a parlor match, Saturday morning, that she died in two hours. While in intense suffering she spoke frequently to those about her bedside, and the following words show the current of her thoughts in her last moments on earth: "Is my dolly burned?" "I want somebody to kiss me." "Somebody do kiss me." "I want my papa." "I wish I was dead and in Heaven, like Nellie Gridley." "I was always good and kind, wasn't I, papa?"—[Hartford Post.

UNTIMELY SYMPATHY.

Tim Burke, of Yuma, was on the gallows with a rope around his neck, when a messenger out of breath appeared, and, mounting the ladder, handed a document to the Sheriff. Tim thought it was a reprieve, and began to dance, and laugh, and hoot, but when the Sheriff walked up and read to him a series of resolutions by his friends down town, regretting that he had got to be hanged, nary a hoot went up from Tim.—[Arizona Miner.

[For The Post.]

IN MEMORIAM.

A year, one of earth's years has passed away,
My mother, since our solemn parting day;
And yet my wounded heart is aching still;
It cries for thee, and none thy place can fill.

Others have gone, and left my heart to ache
Until I thought 'twould bear no more, but break;
Yet time those deep and bleeding wounds healed o'er,
I love the dead, but mourn for them no more.

But mother, it hath not been thus since I
Stood by thy bedside, felt that thou must die;
Or sought on God my stricken soul to stay,
While back to earth they gave thy sleeping clay.

This was the deepest wound, the keenest smart,
Felt by my bleeding, sorrow-stricken heart;
The same submission to the Father's will,
For which I asked that day, I'm seeking still,

Mother, I do not, dare not wish that thou
For earth wouldst change thy home in Heaven now;
Nor would I see thee in thy robes of light;
No mortal eye could bear the glorious sight.

And yet I miss thee so and long to be
When I can see thy face, and talk with thee;
E'en in my dreams I love to hear thee tell
Of that blest home where thou hast gone to dwell.

Mother! the name that first I named each day,
In my petitions, when I knelt to pray,
I still must name, although I know that thou
Before the "great white throne" in Heaven dost bow,

And mother, when the time shall come that I
Must, like a garment, lay this body by,
Must close my eyes on all the things of time,
To open them in Canaan's genial chime.

Perhaps the glorious King of kings may send
My own dear mother, as an angel friend,
To guide me through the regions of the sky,
And bring me to the mansion house on high.

April 20th 1875. S. C.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE HARRIET LANE.

A GOVERNMENT FROLIC OF LONG AGO, FOR WHICH THE PEOPLE DID NOT PAY—HOW COBB "CAME IT OVER THE OLD SQUIRE."

["A. M. G." Wash. Cor. Phila. Times.]

The kitchen organ of the White House contained the following editorial paragraph this morning:

There was a vessel of the United States Navy at one time known as the Harriet Lane. She was named in honor of the niece of James Buchanan, who was then the Democratic President of the United States. She was used as a pleasure yacht by members of Mr. Buchanan's administration; but strange to say, her use in that way did not suggest to the Democratic editors of the day that military and naval power threatened the country with unexampled tyranny. It is within the memory of our readers that the government was called upon to pay all the expenses incident to her pleasure trips, including champagne lunches; but that was before the Detective press came into existence. Now, all that is necessary to arouse a storm of indignation on the part of the Detective journalists and their feeble army of followers is a suspicion that while a government vessel is in commission she may be used, all the expenses incident to her use being defrayed by private parties, for purposes similar to that to which the Harriet Lane was devoted when the government footed all the bills. Surely, we live in technically honest times; but there are some people who seek and admire consistency.

There is a bare modicum of truth in the foregoing statements in regard to the revenue cutter Harriet Lane. It is true that there was such a vessel, and that she was named in honor of the niece of James Buchanan. It is also true that she was on one memorable occasion used by certain members of Mr. Buchanan's administration as a pleasure yacht. But it is not true that she was "a vessel of the United States Navy," or that the Government was ever called upon to pay all or any of the expenses incident to her pleasure trips. The Harriet Lane was a revenue cutter, and was built, as all vessels for the revenue marine are, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. She was upon the occasion of her trial trip used by certain members of the Buchanan administration to convey a pleasure party down the Potomac river, and I have no doubt there were several champagne lunches consumed during that voyage. The circumstances attending that "pleasure party" were such as to render it a memorable occasion, and I take pleasure in relating them now, because it enables me to contrast the conduct of Mr. Buchanan in dealing with a question of official ethics with that of General Grant and his Secretary of the Navy. The trial trip of the Harriet Lane occurred during the summer season when the President and his Cabinet were of course suffering from the effects of the oppressive heat of this latitude, and a sail on the Potomac river would afford a brief but pleasant interlude in their daily routine of official life. For it must be remembered that during Mr. Buchanan's administration neither he nor any one of his Cabinet Ministers was absent from his post of duty a single day on a pleasure excursion. There was no sea-side capital then, and no annual hegira of the President and his Cabinet on the approach of the heated term from Washington to "cottages by the sea." The weather became very oppressive, Mr. Buchanan was in the habit of passing a portion of the day and night at the Soldiers' Home, but never—even during the hottest days—failed to drive into the city and spend several hours at hard work in his office at the Executive Mansion. Some of his Cabinet Ministers also had country places, but none of them avoided the discomforts of office-work by even a day's relaxation under the shade of their own "vine and fig-tree."

Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury, without consultation with the President or any of his colleagues, concluded that the occasion of the trial trip of the Harriet Lane would be a fine opportunity to invite his friends of the Cabinet, of the foreign legations and his acquaintances generally to enjoy with him a short sale down the Potomac. The preparations were made accordingly and the invitations issued, and all arrangements completed without the knowledge of the President. When Mr. Buchanan learned of this "d—d frolic," as he characterized it, he was very wroth and sent for his Attorney-General. That officer found him fuming and swearing, and the first greeting he received was a double-barreled interrogatory, "Are you," said the President, "going on this d—d frolic? What do you think of such a conversion of public property to private use?" As soon as the Attorney-General could get his breath, he replied that he was not going on the Harriet Lane, and further that while he felt a delicacy in criticizing the acts of his colleagues, he nevertheless could not hesitate in expressing his emphatic disapproval of the whole affair. "But," said he, "Mr. President what are you going to do about it?".

"Do about it," exclamed old Buck, in a great passion; "Do about it? Why of course I will stop it. It is all wrong; it is scandalous, and I will be held responsible for it. Of course I will not suffer it to go on." "But," said the Attorney-General, "the invitations have been issued; foreign Ministers have been invited and have accepted. They, of course, thought it was all right and proper, and if you interfere now it will be to a certain extent a reflection on them; moreover, a great many good people have thoughtlessly agreed to accompany the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will cause them useless and causeless mortification if you make a row about it now. I have no idea that Mr. Cobb has thought anything about the morality of making use of a Government vessel in this way. I am sure that if he had reflected a moment he would have been the last man in the world to take such a step, but he has taken it, and I can see no way in which you can interfere now without causing a great deal of scandal, and doing more harm than good. Is there no way of remedying the wrong after it is done?"

Mr. Buchanan, after a little reflection, said yes, there was a way. He would pay the expenses of the trip himself out of his own pocket.

At the next meeting of the Cabinet after the excursion, Mr. Buchanan, just before the conference concluded, turned to Mr. Cobb, and said: "Mr. Secretary, I want you to bring me an itemized bill of the expenses incurred during the trial trip of the Harriet Lane. I want a full and detailed statement of everything—the coal consumed, the salaries of the officers, the wages of the seamen, and the cost of supplies of every nature and description."

Cobb was thunderstruck. He could not conceive what such a demand meant, but he knew Mr. Buchanan too well to manifest any surprise or ask any questions. He replied: "Certainly, Mr. President, I will do so." But as the members of the Cabinet retired, Cobb took the Attorney-General by the arm, and walked along toward the Treasury, without saying a word. When they had traversed about half the distance, he suddenly stopped, and exclaimed: "What in the thunder does the old Squire mean?"

The Attorney-General made no reply and Cobb said, looking him square in the face: "You know what he means, I know you do: and now I think you owe it to me to tell me frankly what he is up to."

The Attorney-General, thus appealed to, of course could not refuse, and explained the matter to him in detail, and concluded by saying: "He has asked you for the bill because he means to pay it out of his own pocket."

Cobb gave a long-continued whistle, as was his habit when he wished to manifest great surprise, and said: "That's what the old 'Squire is up to, is it? Well, I'll see whether I can't surprise him."

The conversation on this point dropped, but every once and awhile, as they continued their walk to the Treasury, Cobb would utter a prolonged whistle. At the next regular Cabinet meeting Cobb was as bright and cheerful as a lark on a sunny morning. He was in extraordinary humor, and kept cracking his jokes at everybody. The business of the day was concluded, and the usual friendly chat on current topic s was indulged in, and still no allusion was made to "that bill." But the instant there was a move made by some one to take his departure, Mr. Buchanan, who had been rather taciturn during the meeting, turned to Cobb and said rather sharply, "Mr. Secretary, where is that bill?" Cobb, assuming an innocent air answered, "What bill do you mean Mr. President?" "I mean the bill of expenses for the trial-trip of the Harriet Lane," replied Mr. Buchanan, very sternly "have you got it with you?"

"O, that bill," said Cobb. "Yes, I believe I have it somewhere about my clothes," and he fumbled first in one pocket and then another, and finally drew out a crumpled paper, which he handed carelessly to the President, saying: "I guess that's it." Mr. Buchanan took it and carefully read it, scrutinizing each item closely until he reached the end, when he exclaimed: "Why, it is receipted—paid in full by Howell Cobb." "And who in the thunder should have paid it but Howell Cobb?" broke in that individual with an air of injured innocence. "It was my frolic; who should have paid for it?" "Sure enough, sure enough; who should," was all that old Buck said. But he brightened up immediately and joined in the conversation with that peculiar gusto which he could so well add to a friendly chat, and it was hours before the meeting broke up. As the Attorney-General was taking his leave, Cobb caught him by the arm, and, as they were going down the steps into the yard, he said: "Didn't I come it over the 'Squire that time?"

That was the first and only time the Harriet Lane was used during Mr. Buchanan's administration as a pleasure yacht. But those were honest times, technically and every other way, and Mr. Buchanan was a consistent seeker, admirer of and believer in honesty. As the kitchen organ truly says, "we live in technically honest times," and the present Administration is a good example of technical honesty. From the first to the last, from the highest to the lowest, they all think of how they can cover their stealings under some thin pretext so they will not stand out boldly and vulgarly as common thieves. In this respect they certainly "seek and admire consistency."

[For The Post.]

MY MOTHER'S CHAIR.

'Tis not treasured for its beauty,
For its cushions worn and old
Seem to hide, in love, its rudeness
From the eyes of stranger's cold.
But it stands within the corner
In the ruddy fire-light's glare,
And to me it brings a vision,
For 'twas mother's old arm chair.

Round its side we oft have gathered
When as children in the pore,
Telling her our trials and sorrows
And of simple dangers o'er.
Here we learned the sweetest lessons
Ever taught in words of prayer,
And our spirit-shrine grew dearer
When beside this old arm-chair.

But the years brought with them changes,
And the circle by the hearth
Had been broken at God's summons,
One had found a brighter earth.
Still we sought our mother's blessing,
Lingered near her presence there,
When the sunbeams fell in parting
On her faded old arm-chair.

And with just the old time fervor
Did her words of warning fall
On our ears, whilst shadows haunted
With weird forms, the cottage wall.—
Sometimes I have half imagined
That an angel waited where
He could see the happy picture,
'Round about the old arm chair.—

But at length the tired hands folded
In a strange and peaceful rest;
And we laid some violets gently
On her ever silent breast.
But we knew that she had left us
In our weeping, sad despair,
One all hallowed thing to cherish,
This her treasured old-arm chair.

So for years it has been standing
In that corner where the light
Shows our eyes it, ever bringing
Thoughts of mother, pure and bright.
Do not wonder, then, we keep it,
Though its arms are rude and bare,
For sweet memories round it hover
'Twas our mother's old arm chair.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

MANAGEMENT OF HEDGES.

Hedges may now be trimmed, plashed, or otherwise put in condition for ornament, as well as to be made a perfect barrier against stock of all kinds. In plashing a hedge, the sides should be trimmed up, and enough of the top cut off to free it of all the branches; then cut the stems as near the ground as possible, about two-thirds off, so that they will bend down easily, leaving one uncut and of the proper height, about every two feet, to hold the inclined one in place.

The stems should be pressed as near the ground as possible, and if the land is undulating make its point to lean them uphill, for thus they assume a less horizontal position to put them in a parallel line with the surface of the ground, than when leaned in the opposite direction.

When finished, the hedge should not reach much beyond three feet in height, it being much easier to allow nature to add a few inches to its altitude than to artificially lower it a little afterward. Being left bare of branches, the roots send up strong sprouts from the bottom, and being out early in the spring, a much larger growth will be made the first year than if cut later in the season.

The first year after being plashed and severely pruned, a hedge should not be exposed to stock. If inclosing a pasture, it is better to let the hedge grow in its own way, unless it can be protected, until the pasture is changed to another part of the farm, before cutting, for the leaves are the lungs, deprived of which the plant soon decays. We think, as a rule, hedges should be trimmed not more than twice a year. Once in winter, and once in summer, not later that July 10, to insure a healthful and lasting fence. A slightly dwarfed condition is desirable, lessening the labor to keep a fence in shape, this being secured to any desired exentent by summer cutting.

Great mistakes are frequently made by a constant cutting back of young hedges for the purpose of dividing up the stem of the plant into innumerable sprouts to make a thick fence. The time required to restore the equilibrium between the roots and branches of a plant so cut is lost and taken from the time required to grow a perfect fence.

The roots cease to grow and exert all their vitality in reaching out through new branches, which are provided especially to bear the leaves which breathe and drink for the plant. With thorough cultivation and uninterrupted growth for four or five years, the work of plashing will be easy, and a first-class fence secured.

There is a difference of opinion as to the distance apart to set the plants, but we think about eight inches is a safe distance. In any case, great care should be taken to replace all missing plants.

A well kept hedge is an ornament to any farm and a good one is never blown down, is a perfect barrier to all kinds of stock, except that small pigs sometimes find their way through, which encourage larger hogs to follow.—[Western Rural.

CULTIVATING ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus being a native of the seashore, requires for its successful cultivation salt or saline soil, either from natural causes or by applying salt as a top-dressing on the beds yearly after planting. In order to produce a fair crop of asparagus sow the seed in early spring, in manured drills, very thinly, thinning the shoots out, if too thick, to about two inches apart. The drills should be about three feet apart, or, if preferred, can be at a greater distance, and beans or some other crop can be raised between the rows. The plants will be fit for transplanting the following spring, though some prefer two-year old plants. This can be done in rows three feet apart, or in beds two feet apart in the row, leaving a wider space on the outside of every fourth row. I usually plow as deeply as possible, then shovel out the furrows to about a foot in depth, put in six inches of well rotted manure, set the plants about eighteen inches apart, cover the crown of the plant about four inches; the following spring level the ground, cultivate thoroughly, sow four or five bushels of salt per acre: late in the fall or winter cut the stems and lay them over the rows; cultivate again in the following spring as before, and in addition apply a good coat of manure. This season you can cut about one-half, or better, one-fourth, of the crop. The next season the greater part can be marketed off the early growth.

ABOUT RAISING CORN.

J. H. Moore, of Franklin county, N. Y., tells how he takes care of his corn: I plow to the depth of six or eight inches in the fall. I then draw what manure has accummulated during the summer from the yard and put in heaps on ground for corn; and in the spring crossplow, level down, then furrow out three and a half feet, and droop manure in each hill, three feet apart, using about fifteen loads per acre. At first hoeing I apply ashes to each hill, and find it much preferable to gypsum. Some put the manure on broadcast, and think it preferable, and less work.

VARIETIES.

WHY do people call for a piece of string, and did anybody ever hear of one calling for a whole one?

A FRENCH Court has decided that a landlord who fails to have his guests awakened in time to catch desired trains is liable for damages.

A PUSHING merchant of Newberry, S. C., imported a large collection of baby carriages, and advertises them by hiring seventeen boys to push them through the town in procession.

A CANDIDATE for office in Mississippi informs his fellow citizens that, "at the earnest solicitation of my wife and daughters, I have consented to become a candidate for County Treasurer."

"NO eetin appuls in school ours," reads a sign on the blackboard of a schoolhouse in enlightened old Massachusetts, where education is supposed to sit on the top rail and make faces at ignorance.

A PORTLAND chap, who, during courtship, sent his girl some poetry beginning, "Was it a gleam of golden hair?" was mortified after marriage to see her hang that "gleam" over the back of a chair.

A SKILLFUL French surgeon lately patched the broken parts of a patient's body with the skin of a new-slain lamb, and that's how the latter comes to have wool in the place where the wool oughtn't to grow.

SOME singers at a concert were somewhat startled the other evening by finding that the selection "When wearied wretches sink to sleep," had been printed on the programme, "When married wretches," &c.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN lies buried in Pere-la-Chaise, Paris. Her remains will soon be ejected from that burial-ground if the temporarary lease for interment is not extended. The five years' lease has nearly expired and must be renewed.

THE first locomotive used in the United States was the "John Bull," imported from England by the Albany and Schenectady Railroad in 1830. The "John Bull" is still alive. It is kept as a curiosity at the Albany Iron Works near Troy.

Two brothers, one of whom fought on the Union side and the other on the rebel during the war, met at Columbia, Tenn., the other day after a separation of fifteen years, but refused to recognize each other and separated again without speaking.

A MILWAUKEE chap kissed his girl forty times right straight along, and when he stopped the tears came into her eyes and she said in a sad tone of voice: "Ah! John, I fear, you have ceased to love me" "No I haven't," replied John, "but I must breathe."

AT Montreal last week a youth of nineteen and three girls, aged seventeen, sixteen and fifteen, were "arrested on Sherbrooke street for kissing and playing with each other and obstructing the sidewalk. The young man was fined $5 or one month, and the girls discharged."

LONDON has another new industry. A man advertises himself as "Knocke-up and window tickler, from three to seven." He wakes heavy sleepers who wish to get up early. Window tickling is waking with ringing the bells, and by means of a long pole, with which he taps on the window pane.

EVERY body does not worship Mammon with an exclusive idolatry. A gentleman attached to the intellectual department of a New York journal has just broken off his engagement with an heiress because he caught her scratching her head at the dinner-table with the handle of her fork.

THE silverware for the great Palace hotel at San Francisco cost $60,000, and among its features is quite a novelty in the shape of silver tea caddies, with four compartments for as many kinds of tea, which will be set before the guests at the table, with scalding water at hand, that they may help themselves to the leaf and make their tea after the Chinese fashion.

IN one of the courts, lately there was a long and heated discussion between the counsel as to whether a witness should be allowed to answer the following question: "What did Mary say?" Three judges took nearly an hour to decide the point and at last allowed it. The question was put to the witness by the defence, and the reply was short and sweet—"Not a word."

THE Mobile Register, of the 7th inst., contained an obituary notice of "Daphne," a colored woman, of whom it said: "During successive visitations of yellow fever she has been recognized as the most efficient and kind-hearted nurse, and hundreds of our people owe their lives to her care. During the war she became known to thousands of Confederate soldiers by her attention to them when sick and in distress, and the families of many of those who were far away in camp were indebted to the kindness of honest, warm-hearted, faithful Daphne for relief in their troubles and necessities."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

SIXTEEN men, one woman and a boy on their way to the Black Hills were captured by Captain Mix. Gold diggers should go slow.

MARKET gardeners report a bad state of affairs, resulting from the extreme cold of Friday night. Lines on "Beautiful Snow" are yet in order.

THE New York Tribune pertinently asks: "Isn't it about time the Northern partisan learned that it is not necessary to hate and abuse the South in order to appear patriotic."

THAT falsehood circulated by the Ring organs to the effect that the Democratic members of the House are responsible for the failure of the Dixmont Hospital appropriation, is thus referred to by the Titusville Courier:

It lays the blame on the officials of the Democratic House. The fact is the bill was originally passed in the House, messaged over to the Senate and there amended, but it was never messaged back to the House. There was a plain neglect of duty on the part of some officials of the Senate.

With all their fault finding and criticism these Radical papers cannot point to one single corrupt measure that passed the House last winter, while they can if they choose, point to scores of such measures that originated in and passed the Senate. Any sort of a mean job could be carried through the Senate, but was sure to fail in the House.

True, every word of it.

THE Indian Ring Frauds, if they are ever fully unearthed, will exceed the Canal Frauds and all similar systems of jobbery. The following figures taken from the Treasury reports for five years respectively under Grant's and Lincoln's Administrations, tell their own story:

INDIANS. *Under Lincoln.*		INDIANS. *Under Grant.*	
1861.....	$2,865,481 17	1870...	$3,407,938 15
1862.....	2,327,948 37	1871....	7,426,997 44
1863.....	3,152,032 70	1872....	7,061,728 82
1864.....	2,629,975 97	1873....	7,951,704 88
1865.....	5,059,360 71	1874....	6,692,462 00
Total..	$16,034,708 92	Total..	$32,540,831 38

Here the expenses are more than double although the number of Indians is annually decreasing, so that perhaps there are not more than half as many in 1875 as there more in 1865. We need give but a single instance of the way in which these frauds are committed. The last Congress appropriated $300,000 for the support of certain Indians who had been collected in Kansas. In ten days the money was used up by the jobbers, and the Indians, having been used to play their part, were scattered no one seems to know where.

WHAT WILL SAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

We find the Radical's answer to this question in the following, from the St. Louis Democrat, which says:

"There is but one possibility of success. The Republican party must make the change voluntarily, freely, and unreservedly. It must set aside such managers as Butler, Cameron, and Chandler, and the men who run or represent the various local rings, and call to the front new men, who represent most fully its best elements. It must appeal to the people with ideas, and not rely upon discipline. It must consult the wishes and convictions of those who have been dissatisfied with its conduct. For the men who have been dissatisfied with the conduct of the party, with its rings and its management, are numerous enough not merely to defeat, but to annihilate it. They are free American citizens, who have made up their minds, and claim the right to transfer their support from one policy or party to another whenever they please."

This advice is good enough; the difficulty is that it comes too late. If the Republican party had not been composed of just such men as those named by the Radical St. Louis Democrat, it might have made a different record, and there might have been no occasion to unload the leaders; but since such was and still is its composition, with the most disgraceful record ever made by any political party since representative government began, what other result is possible than the total annihilation of the party? We certainly can see no other.

The Radical journal from which we quote says distinctly, "For the men who have been dissatisfied with the conduct of the party, with its rings and its management, are numerous enough not merely to defeat, but to annihilate it."

That is precisely the idea that we have been endeavoring to inculcate in the minds of our doubting opponents here at home.

The people of the United States generally, in immense majority, are dissatisfied with the doings of the present Administration. Do our opponents want further evidence of this important fact? They will see it more and more every day. As we have argued all along it is not merely Democrats who are dissatisfied; we have men of all parties who have gradually come to a knowledge of the outrages perpetrated by this Radical government now speaking out against the tyranny and extravagance which are eating out the moral and pecuniary substance of the nation.

The mournful truth that the leaders of Republicanism are Jonahs appears at last; but it will avail nothing now to throw them overboard. The crew is deserting the sinking ship and soon there will not be hands enough on board to heave over the Jonahs. They may as well stay on board and go down with Captain Grant, and Commodore Robeson. They will find plenty of company; and if they happen to drop about the mouth of Salt river, let them wade up a piece. At the head of the river there is to be a very large settlement of Radical politicians, each one of whom is to have a corner lot and a landaulet.

THE RESUMPTION.

Now that the long suspension of our iron industry is at last ended, the general public may rejoice that there are real prospects of a return toward substantial prosperity. In almost if not quite every other business centre of the country there have been less evil effects of a monetary stringency felt than in this city.

We were the last to feel the panic of twenty months ago, and would quite naturally have been the last to recover from it even under natural circumstances. But at the very time when the recovery was about to set in, along came the misunderstanding between the puddlers and the mill owners, to make a return to prosperous times still more indefinite.

It matters but little who were to blame in this matter—the puddlers or the mill-owners, or whether they were both to blame. Mankind never profit by any such experience as our people have had. It makes no one any wiser. In reality suspensions of this kind and strikes are more of a disease or an eruption upon the body of labor, than a fault to be attached to any one.

This may be exemplified in the short-lived strike of the little spinners in Allegheny the other day. They had no definite idea for what they struck. Nor was it essential. A strike was necessary in their opinion, and an excuse was all that they required. It offered itself in a change of their superintendent of work. This change could not possibly make any difference to the little girls. Their wages were not to be reduced, nor their labors increased: but the change afforded them an excuse to "strike" which they did in the most approved manner by forming a procession and parading the streets, as though they had suffered the most intense wrongs at the hands of their employers.

We give this merely as an example of what we have said that strikes generally partake more of the nature of a disease upon the industrial body than of any other nature. It is well when a strike terminates as suddenly and as amicably as was the case with the Allegheny spinners. There are hundreds of instances where from causes equally slight, thousands of older people have stood out of work for months at a time.

It would be difficult to compute the amount of money that has been lost to Pittsburgh as a community during the five months that the furnaces have stood idle. Of course, the loss is small compared to what it would have been with good markets. The dullness of the markets of the country has been really one of the most favorable circumstances in connection with the suspension. When there was but little trade, there was but little trade to be driven away to other points.

We are not inclined to indulge in any very unpleasant reflections about the ruined trade of Pittsburgh, but that in due course of time all our old trade will come back, and a great deal of new trade along with it. The great Mississippi Valley will require manufactories of all kinds as long as it is inhabited, and as long as its population increases, these demands will increase. We need not enumerate the reasons why Pittsburgh will always stand at the head of the trade of this great valley, not only geographically but in every sense of the term. Pittsburgh has no rivals in the iron market of the country, and she can not have for a century at least, if ever.

The foot of the carpet-bagger is slowly but surely departing out of the States of the South-west, and prosperity will ere long come back to their people. With the return of prosperity in these States will come a class of emigration that will more than double their population in ten years. With money to spend and their wants more than doubled, they will come hither naturally to buy our commodities. There are already indications among some of our manufacturing establishments, that real prosperity is springing up in the South, a fact which begins to make itself felt here in a largely increased demand for all classes and kinds of agricultural implements.

We demonstrated on a previous occasion that the commercial importance and material prosperity of Pittsburgh, are inseperably connected with the agricultural interests of the great basin South and West of us. The products of cotton and sugar and corn and wheat and the other staples of this basin represent the prosperity of Pittsburgh in exact proportion to their bulk. With our cheap materials, inimitable facilities for transporting and manufacturing, we have twenty great States that afford a market for us, while other manufacturing, points can only reach half the Union with equal facility. For this reason we say that Pittsburgh can have no rival, that will ever interfere with her command of the trade.

Within the next two weeks we shall expect to see every mill in and about the city running. The smaller tradesmen of the city who have been suffering badly for three months will at once replenish their stocks, and find cash customers once more. Money now must begin to circulate every where—the cloud of depression will be lifted and the coming Summer will bring us back much of the old time prosperity.

There is but little stock on hand in any of the mills and there is plenty of room for work. The long separation and antagonism between laborers and employers, as is always the case, will only bring them closer together in an understanding of their mutual interest, so that there will be a more general good feeling established all round than we have had for some time. Of course we will have less clear sky than we have had for months but we will be perfectly willing to dispense with clear skies when in so doing we bring back comfort and quiet to our laborer's households.

The resumption of our industries is a matter of public rejoicing, and the event might very properly be celebrated in some appropriate manner. All animosities should be buried along with the privations of the past bitter winter—bitter, in more than one respect, and Capital and Labor once more join hands, in the general march of Civilization.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The political grooms of Governor Hartranft have at last assented to his approval of the bill repealing the Local Option law of 1873, and establishing a new and uniform license system for the whole State. The Republicans of the Legislature caucussed the question of repeal day after day and week after week, and since adjournment it has received the best consideration of Mr. Mackey and Col. Mann of Philadelphia, the political trainers of the Governor, who put him up for re-nomination a day or two after the November election. The result is that the Governor approves the bill, and it is now a law. But the long interval between its passage by the Legislature and approval by the Governor—when the bill was being weighed in the scales of political expediency—served the purpose of raising in the opponents of the bill expectations that it would be vetoed, and we fail to see where the resulting advantage is to come from to Governor Hartranft, in the contest he has before him this fall. The Republicans in the Legislature and the Governor have played fast and loose on the question from the start; and they will gain no credit for sincerity and honesty, for both the friends and opponents of Local Option have no confidence that they regarded the question in any other light than as one of the most selfish political expediency and trickery.

But, setting aside all question as to the immediate political results that may flow from Governor Hartranft's approval of Local Option repeal, we believe we have at last reached a well-defined policy in this State on this vexatious question; and that policy seems to be decidedly averse to any further experimenting with the fancies and theories of the prohibitionists. Local Option was in effect prohibition, and partook of the nature of all sumptuary laws. But we never ventured in this State on the exceptional and arbitrary machinery for its enforcement, which were necessary to give it even the partial success it obtained in New England—that land of steady habits and loose ideas of individual rights. Hence the law to a great extent has been a dead letter in Pennsylvania—fruitful in great part only of open and constant violations of law. The people demanded its repeal, and this was clearly shown in the composition of the last House of Representatives. The repealing bill passed some of its stages by more than a two-thirds majority, and was voted for by a majority of the representatives of both political parties. Then the Republicans of the Senate attempted to engineer it so as to make political capital for themselves; their first point was to prevent it ever reaching the Governor; but failing in that they maunœvered until it got into a conference committee, and the license feature of the bill is the product of their midnight deliberations. The new law is bunglingly drawn, and the lawyers are now bothering their heads to give it some sort of a consistent construction. Better by far to have passed the simple repeal of Local Option, and fallen back on the careful license law of 1856. With some amendments—to make it uniform and general in its application—this would have been a much better law than the one framed by the conference committee of the two houses, and just approved by the Governor.

We have already printed the new law in full, but in this connection a hasty resume of its provisions will be of interest. In the first place it repeals the Local Option law of 1873, without reserve or qualification. It next provides that the Court of Quarter Sessions "MAY," after hearing petitions and remonstrances, grant tavern licenses. The granting is not made mandatory on the judges, and it is presumable that in many counties very few if any licenses will be granted. From this Allegheny county and Philadelphia, are excepted, where the licenses will be granted by the County Treasurer and City Commissioners as heretofore. But with these exceptions, the new law replaces the special laws passed some years ago for this county and the city of Philadelphia.

Under the new law, the license fees throughout the State, range from fifty dollars upwards, according to the amount of sales returned. Fifty dollars we presume will be the general figure for the greater part of the licenses granted. Under the special law of 1872 for Allegheny county all taverns in Pittsburgh or Allegheny were required to pay three hundred dollars and restaurants and beer houses one hundred dollars. By the same law, three-fourths of the sum received in this county from these sources was set apart for enlarging, improving and maintaining the Allegheny County Work House. The large sums diverted to this purpose, which ensured the great success of the Work House enterprise, are familiar to our readers; but hereafter they will be cut off and all license fees will go into the State Treasury. There will be a material increase in the revenues of the State under the license law just approved, as in many counties the rates have been fixed by special laws as low as twenty dollars. Mr. Mackey's magnificent balance of "$1,76" may be converted into a well-spring of joy to the creditors of the State.

The penalties imposed by the new law do not differ materially from the ones formerly in force. They range from two hundred to a thousand dollars fine and from three months to one year's imprisonment. But all moieties to informers are cut off, and this interesting class of citizens are turned out to grass.

Great stress has been laid on the seventh section of the law which makes tavern keepers liable in damages to the husband, wife, parent, child or guardian of any person in the habit of drinking to excess, to whom he (the tavern keeper) may sell liquors after notice. This was taken from what is known as the Adair law in Ohio, but for years there have been provisions of an almost similar character in the laws of our own State, and rarely, if ever has advantage been taken of them. We presume it will be so in the future.

A question has arisen in this county whether wholesale dealers are now required to take out a license. There is nothing said in the new law about wholesale dealers; but we believe the County Treasurer holds that the provisions of the Allegheny county law of 1872 are still in force as applicable to this class. The point will ultimately go to the Courts. The wholesale dealers are naturally solicitous to escape paying the license heretofore required of them, which ranges from one thousand dollars down to one hundred according to sales. The Philadelphia dealers are now exempt from a wholesale license, and we don't see the justice of requiring such a tax from the Pittsburgh or Allegheny merchants, under the provisions of a special law which the general law is supposed to supercede.

It may be said in conclusion that Allegheny county will suffer more than any other county in the State, in its finances, by the new law, consequent on the diversion of three-fourths of the license fees received from work house purposes to the Treasury of the State.

—Since the above was placed in type we notice that the Prohibitionists are arming for the fray this fall. Hon. James Black of Lancaster, the Chairman of their State Committee, has called a Convention at Harrisburg for the 16th of June, to nominate Governor and State Treasurer. Mr. Black pitches into the Republicans with much feeling. And yet Hartranft held the bill over for a month to induce amiability.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIBERTY.

The most striking and significant evidence of human progress that we have is the spread of liberty. Everywhere that we may look among the civilized nations of the world, tyranny cruelty and despotism in all of its forms are losing their prestige. The conferred powers of monarchies are becoming more and more limited, while among republics there are also marks of progress. In the court room, the store room, the school, the workshop, and wherever else people assemble for labor or improvement, more and more individuality begins to be found.

There is daily growing to be less exercise of what was once known as "authority." What once was claimed as a legitimate power by one man over another, has now come to be looked upon as an outrageous assumption and finds no sort of favor. Also on the other hand, what would once have been regarded as refractory conduct, is now more properly regarded as manly independence, the only true and ennobling attribute that distinguishes mankind from the lower orders of creation.

There was a time when it was thought to be the correct thing for a man to beat his apprentice if he dared to have an opinion of his own. Now it may be regarded as the rule that bad or improper opinions are reasoned out of the mind instead of being beaten out, and the former process is certainly the most successful. And so in every other relation in life. What is generally termed equality in the relations of life is merely the development of a proper spirit of individual independence, and the assertion of a right of opinion where opinion is properly to be expressed.

This is a lesson which is being rapidly learned by nations, communities and individuals, and is unquestionably the grandest of all modern lessons. And this lesson should commend itself especially to individuals. There are some men who in public make loud professions of liberty and have much to say against all forms of slavery, who in private life act precisely the opposite. They would scorn the idea of holding a human being in slavery, and yet they insist upon ruling over a little empire in their own community, with the most absolute despotism.

They tolerate no one's opinion in opposition to their own, where they can prevent it. And yet it would be a most difficult matter to convince these people that they are not the friends of both political and individual liberty. There are those whom we meet with every day who will permit no interference with their affairs, and resent any attempt at it. To this there cannot be the slightest objection on general grounds. But this class of people do not stop with resisting interference with their personal and individual affairs. They will be most generally found ready to interfere with and regulate the personal affairs of their neighbors.

This is a most striking instance of a failure to properly appreciate the true philosophy of liberty, liberality or individual independence, which ever you may term it, for they all mean essentially the same thing. To have opinions of your own and a decent regard for those of your neighbors, is one of the highest duties you owe to the community in which you live. There are still another class of people who fall into an erroneous idea that what is good for them, what contributes to their amusement or tends to their edification, and instruction must have precisely the same effect on every body else. This mistake is a very common one, and is one of the greatest clogs upon the wheels of human progress. It begets all the intolerance that afflicts communities and nations, and gives rise to the narrow creeds that breed schisms, which four or five centuries ago took the form of clans and led to continual petty wars.

In other words, this principle in human nature which we see even to this day, is a relic of the old era of tribal relations, which gave way to a broader civilization after so many centuries of conflict. Under the tribal and clannish regime of society, no one but the chief was thought capable of having an idea. All his dependents were bound to imbibe his prejudices and absorb his passions, for it would have been mutiny to oppose them. With the toleration of individual thought, the tribal relation began to give way, and a different and a broader civization prevailed.

It is a fact that any one can observe, that no two persons are cast in the same mould, either mentally or physically; consequently, there must be a difference, greater or less in their acts. And yet there need not necessarily be any conflict. Each may act within their sphere, and if such attends strictly to his own affairs, there will be no collision. This is the great underlying principle that is to build up nations upon a solid foundation, and the highest study of statesmanship is the philosophy of liberty in all of its relations to the human family.

THE COAL TAX DECISION.

Reference has already been made to the very important decision of Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg, touching the constitutionality of the act of last year levying a tax upon coal mined. Further reports of the case give the grounds of the decision. The decision involves half a million dollars of taxes, and the case may be stated in brief. The Auditor-General made a settlement of $586,000 against the Kittaning Coal Company for the tax on coal mined and purchased. The Company refused to pay the tax and the case was submitted to the court by agreement; the defendant raising four points, viz: First. That the tax imposed by the seventh section of the act of 24th April, 1874, being upon coal mined or purchased by corporations, and not upon coal mined or purchased by individuals and partnerships, was not uniform within the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution. Second. That anthracite and bituminous coal were of different values according to quality and location, and the statute assuming to impose a specific tax of the same amount without regard to values was unconstitutional and void. Third. The imposition upon all coal mined or purchased by the company, except that used in their business, and the omission to impose the tax on the coal of individuals and partnerships, was in effect an exemption of the coal of the latter; such exemptions were prohibited by the Constitution and the statute making them was null and void. Fourth. A corporate franchise was not properly subject to taxation under the State Constitution.

In deciding the case Judge Pearson held that the first, second and fourth points must be decided in the negative, but that the third point must be sustained, thus deciding the law unconstitutional. The following is the concluding paragraph of Judge Pearson's decision:

The Legislature must bear in mind that they no longer possess the unlimited power formerly exercised. It is their duty to carefully study the meaning of the Constitution and conform to its provisions. It is with regret that we feel ourselves constrained to declare that the tax in the present case cannot be collected on account of the unconstitutionality of the law, but we are far from thinking that the money is necessarily lost to the State. By a properly prepared statute taxes may be imposed to cover the time back to the period of the last payment, taking care to properly classify the subjects and rendering them uniform, without excepting any property whatever.

ABOUT THE FINANCES—OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

The financial problem seems to be as knotty as when the panic of 1873 burst upon the country, and its solution as perplexing as ever. The starting up of the mills in this City will do very much to revive trade, and will be felt as far as the commerce of Pittsburgh extend; immediately by the operatives and small traders,—remotely by the producers as far as the gulf and the mountains. Those who have succeeded in putting their houses in order during this period of depression, and start now upon a sufficient basis of owned capital, with prudent and economical management may confidently look for a long period of moderate and healthful prosperity; but dreams of sudden and great prosperity, and baleful habits of extravagance and splendor must be abandoned. Those who would woo fortune successfully now must "scorn delights and live laborious days."

Enterprises undertaken without sufficient capital, but relying on borrowing to tide over must come to sudden disaster; for few businesses can now afford to pay interest, particularly the rates which have obtained of late years; and capitalists, if they would use their funds safely, must be satisfied with moderate rates for its use. In other words real estate, rents, the cost of living, and the interest on money must come down.

For those still embarassed with debt; those who made purchases of real estate or business at the fabulous prices of the period of speculation relying upon its continuance for payment, we fear the forbearance of creditors for the past year will after all be lost time. The day of reckoning has come, and too many we fear are unprepared for it. The people must make up their minds that the country is not nearly so rich, as the false values of the era of irredeemable paper money would impose upon their understanding. Calling the calf's tail a leg by no means endows the calf with five legs.

The financial problem of the future is: How are we to reach the basis of specie? Of course by such special providences as an immense cotton crop in the South, and the discovery of a new Elderado in the Black Hills (whether Piegan Sheridan will or no) would render the achievement comparatively easy; but it would be presumptous to expect such special providence, though they are not impossible. The difficulty is rather in the immense depreciation of all values which must yet take place, than in the payment of the gold interest, that we owe abroad, immense as it undoubtedly is. Can the business of the country bear this further strain of depreciation without utter bankruptcy of the debtor class?

The extravagance of the Federal, State, and municipal governments, and the arrogance of these would be masters of the people, in the face of such serious complications would be beyond belief were it not a patent reality. It is certain no sound basis of prosperity—specie resumption, healthful active trade can ever be reached until the burden of oppressive taxation occasioned by the extravagance and corruption of the Radical office-holders is removed from the necks of the people.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATS.

We notice that some of the Administration papers are greatly exercised in the fear that those liberal men who now unite with the Democrats in the determination to put an end to Republican political corruption, may not get their share of offices, &c., when the Democrats again come into power. This idea is of course fostered in order to prevent those voters who have hitherto trained with the Administration party, from deserting it. It may have this effect upon some; especially upon those who have no other object in life than the attainment of some paying office under government. Well, suppose it has? Men of this class are not usually swayed by any great regard for principle; and the arguments presented by the sincere opponents of the present Radical rulers in our national affairs are not directed toward them. These are the very kind of men that we do not desire to have in our party, or in political power in the country. Too many of them are in office now, and the great movement of the times tends to put them out.

There is a tolerable plain line which intelligent readers may see between the corrupt system of the powers that be, and the honest system proposed to be inaugurated by the party of the people, which is now coming into power. It is quite as obvious to thinking men, that there is but one live political party through which this change can be effected; and that is the Democratic party, a party which at all times has comprised one half or more of all the voters in the United States. It is under the broad and strong wings of this party that honest men from the ranks of Republicanism are ranging themselves; not merely for the purpose of securing public office, but for the nobler purpose of correcting national abuses, and of restoring our country to its proper standing among the nations. That some of these may be well fitted for public service by honesty and capability, we have no doubt; and, under the standing rule of Democracy, such individuals will have as good a chance as any of obtaining the deserved suffrages of Democratic voters. The feeling which dictates the apprehensions of the Republican press referred to, does not seem to spring from a very elevated view of Republican human nature, but from a narrow and selfish stand point, having reference only to the loaves and fishes.

If Republicans wish to rule hereafter, since it is clear that they will not be allowed to rule under their present unconstitutional system, all they have to do is to come over in a body, adopt the Democratic principles of honesty and fair play, and control the elections. We shall not object to have the members of the Democratic ranks thus augmented by repentant Republicans. A penitent, may be the very best of men, if he is sincere. It will not be a national misfortune, if after the next Presidential election, the number of good men in the victorious party should be so great that they cannot all be provided with offices. In that case some of them must be contented to wait over for another time. We as Democrats are ready to receive honest men from all parties into the Democratic party. Fair men, calling themselves liberal Republicans, or by any other name, are, gladly welcomed.

Parties must have names, and should have principles. The principles which underlie Democracy, are immutable. They will stand, no matter what may be the particular color of the motto of the flag floating over them. The leading principle is, the advocacy of the people's rights against the unlawful encroachments of their temporary rulers. This is all that is the matter now in the country. The people are themselves rallying, and under the banner of Democracy, to the assertion and maintainance of rights which have been stolen from them; and for the introduction of honest economy in the place of thieving extravagance. In such a work, American freemen of all parties may safely join, even if they have had prejudices against the name of Democracy. Principles, not names.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Ohio Democratic State Committee is called to meet at Columbus on May 6th.

HON. J. C. EVERHART of Blair county is prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

THE session of the South Carolina Legislature, says the Charleston Courier, was the longest and least mischievous since the reconstruction.

CARL SCHURZ has written to a friend in Texas that he will certainly leave on the 29th of April for Europe, and will not return until the autumn.

GEN. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, ex-Governor and ex-Congressman, is said now to be the favorite candidate of Ohio Republicans for their nominee for Governor.

HON. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK has presented $50,000 to Burnet Woods Park, Cincinnati, the interest of which is to be used to defray the expenses of music in that park.

OUT of seven members of the President's Cabinet only one, Secretary Belknap, of Iowa, is the representative of a State where the Republican party is now in the ascendancy.

THE United States Supreme Court has just decided that money temporarily borrowed by bankers is not subject to taxation as capital employed in the business, within the meaning of the revenue act of 1868.

THE Mauch Chunk Gazette denies the truth of the report that the friends of Hon. Asa Packer will present his name to the Democratic State Nominating Convention as a Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE next Presidential election will be the hardest fought contest through which it has ever passed; and, as things now looks, the party has not a man to spare and not a friend whom it can afford to alieniate.—The Independent.

EX-CONFEDERATE officers of distinction are to be invited to the re-union of the Grand Army of the Republic, which takes place on Wednesday, the 12th of May, at Chicago. Great preparations are in progress for the occasion. The world moves.

MINISTER WASHBURNE does not care to run for the Presidency, after all. A Washington correspondent of the Cleveland Leader says he is told by high authority that Mr. Washburne "has informed his confidential friends that he has positively withdrawn from the contest for the Presidential nomination."

THE Scranton Republican says: "We assume the responsibility of saying that the use of Mr. Ketchum's name in connection with the State Treasurship has been without authority, and that he would under no circumstances resign the seat in Congress to which he was last year elected by such a flattering majority in a Democratic district."

THE last letter written by "Stonewall" Jackson is in the possession of the Southern Historical Society at Richmond. It was addressed to General Lee under date of May 2, 1863, and reads as follows:

"General: The enemy has made a stand at Chancellor's, which is about two miles from Chancellorsville. I hope as soon as practicable to attack. I trust that an ever-kind Providence will bless us with success."

THE Republican party in Rhode Island is very far from being a "happy family." Crimination and recrimination between the regular and bolting candidates are the order of the day. Hazard, the "bolter," is charged with all sorts of irregularities; while his friends retort with the charge that Lippitt, the "regular," packed the convention which nominated him; and even go so far as to produce a delegate who says he was offered fifty dollars to assist a Lippitt contested delegation to seats in the convention.

THE California Democratic State Convention has been called to meet in San Francisco on the 29th of June. The People's Party, or Dolly Vardens as they are sometimes termed, have called a State Convention, to be held in Sacramento on the 22d of the same month. The Republicans have not yet issued a call. The campaign in the State promises to be unusually vigorous, as it is believed that the successful party will retain possession of the State at the election in 1876. Congressmen are to be elected this year, which, of course, adds materially to the interest felt.

A BAND of negro outlaws who have long infested Union, Spartanburgh, and Laurens counties in South Carolina, has just been broken up by the arrest of the ringleaders, one of whom, named Walker, has confessed to the murder of the Rev. J. C. Miller, a highly respected Methodist clergyman, who was killed and robbed a week or two ago while quietly riding on the highway. This was one of the most unprovoked and brutal murders that ever occurred in South Carolina, and the murderer is the same Walker who was conspicuous as a witness against white citizens in Laurens county when the notorious Major Merrill was conducting his Ku Klux raids in the counties which Grant had placed under martial law at a time of general quiet.

VERY NEAR A PIOUS FRAUD.

[From the Christian Register.]

If it is true, as the papers say, that during his trip around the world, the Rev. Dr. Newman's salary was $10,500, while his wife received $3,000 more as his private Secretary, the "inspection of consulates" came very near being a pious fraud. It reflects no credit upon the Washington divine or his Presidential parishioner.

THE WORLD IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

I've seen some people in this life,
Who always are repining,
Who never, never yet could see
The storm-cloud's silver lining.
There always something is amiss,
From sunrise to its setting;
That God's hand made their map of life,
They seem the while forgetting.

And I have seen a blessed sight
To sin-beclouded vision,
Some people who, whene'er they be,
Make earth seem an Elysian.
They always see the brightest side
The direful shadows never—
And keep the flower of hope in bloom
Within their hearts forever.

The one can make the sunniest day
Seem wondrous sad and dreary
The other smiles the clouds away,
And makes a dark day cheery.
This life of ours is, after all,
About as we shall make it,
If we can banish grief and care,
Let's haste to undertake it.

MRS. STUM.

[Detroit Free Press.]

If all women were as cool and matter-of-fact as Mrs. Stum! But she is one of a thousand. She was over at Mrs. Moody's, on Macomb street, the other day, her iron-gray hair combed down flat and her spectacles adjusted to gossip range, when she suddenly rose and said:

"Mrs. Moody, be calm. Where do you keep the camphor bottle?"

"Why?" asked the surprised Mrs. Moody.

"Because they are bringing your husband through the gate on a board! I think he's mashed dead, but be calm about it! I'll stay right here and see to things!"

Mrs. Moody threw up her arms and fell down in a dead faint, and Mrs. Stum opened the door as the men laid the body on the porch.

"Is he dead?" she aked in an even tone.

"I think so," answered one of the men; "the doctor'll be here in a minute."

The doctor came up, looked at the victim, and said life had fled, adding: "His back and four or five ribs are broken."

"That's sensible, that is," said Mrs. Stum, gazing at the doctor in admiration. "Some physicians would have said that his vertebræ was mortally wounded, and would have gone on to talk about the 'larnyx,' the 'arteries,' the 'optic nerves,' and the 'diagnosis.' If he's dead it'll be some satisfaction to know what he died of. Well, lug in the body and send a boy after an undertaker."

The men carried the body through to a bedroom, and Mrs. Stum went back to Mrs. Moody, who had revived and was wailing and lamenting.

"Don't, Julia—don't take on so," continued Mrs. Stum. "Of course you feel badly, and this interferes with taking up carpets and cleaning house, but it's pleasant weather for a funeral, and I think the corpse will look as natural as life."

"Oh! My poor, poor husband," wailed Mrs. Moody.

"He was a good husband, I'll swear to that," continued Mrs. Stum. "But he was dreadfully careless to let a house fall on him. Be calm, Mrs. Moody! I've sent for one of the best undertakers in Detroit, and you'll be surprised at the way he'll fix up the deceased."

When the undertaker came in, Mrs. Stum shook hands and said that death was sure to overtake every living thing sooner or later. She mentioned the kind of coffin she wanted, stated the number of hacks, the hour for the funeral, and held the end of his tape-line while he measured the body.

Several other neighbors came in and she ordered them around and soon had everything working smoothly. The widow was sent to her room to weep out her grief, doors and windows were opened, and as Mrs. Stum built up a good baking fire she said:

"Now, then, we want pie and cake and sauce and raised biscuit and floating islands. He'll have watchers, and the watchers must have plenty to eat."

When the baking had been finished the coffin and the undertaker arrived, and the body was placed in its receptacle. Mrs. Stum agreed with the undertaker that the face wore a natural expression, and when he was going away she said:

"Be around on time! Don't put in any second-class hacks, and don't have any hitch in the proceedings at the grave?"

From that hour until 2 o'clock of the second day thereafter she had full charge. The widow was provided with a black bonnet, a crape shawl, etc., the watchers found plenty to eat, a minister was sent for, eighteen chairs were brought from the neighbor's, and everything moved along like clock-work.

"You must bear up," she kept saying to the widow. House-cleaning must be done, that back yard must be raked off, the pen-stock must be thawed out, and you haven't time to sit down and grieve. His life was insured, and we'll go down next week and select some lovely mourning goods."

Everybody who attended said they never saw a funeral pass off so smoothly, and when the back had landed the widow and Mrs. Stum at her door again Mrs. Stum asked:

"Now, didn't you really enjoy the ride, after all?"

And the widow said she wouldn't have believed that she could have stood it so well.

FAMINE SCENES IN ASIA MINOR.

A correspondent of the Levant Herald, writing from Talas on Feb. 26 says: "I promised to give you some news concerning Guemerek and its surrounding villages. Guemerek is situated on the road from Cæsarea to Sivas, about forty miles from the former, and under the government of Sivas. In the region of Sivas the crops have been abundant for the last two years, but Guemerek and its surrounding villages, numbering some twenty or more, are situated along the edge of the famine district, and are among the most destitute. The majority of the population of these villages, being poor farmers, have been for the last two years in a pitiful state. Two years ago they bought on credit from the multezims at a very high price, expecting to pay last year at the time of harvest; but on account of their cattle dying, and their having no seed to sow, they had not enough even to support their families. Some hundred persons, from Guemerek alone, removed to the neighborhood of Adana, and almost half of them perished. Of three families, for instance, composed of fifteen members, only three are alive. Now there are in Guemerek more than three hundred refugees, almost naked and on the verge of actual, starvation. Many of these, having no other shelter for the night, are obliged to sleep in stables and exposed places, almost without covering. The abundance of grain in the Sivas region, instead of being a blessing to these poor villages, has proved a curse; because, on account of their being under the Sivas vilaet, they have received no help from any source, and have not even shared the leniency of the tax-gatherers shown to other famine-stricken villages. The poor are so despondent that they do not know to whom to apply for aid. I am sure that hundreds would have died if some help had not been furnished through the efforts of the English Central Relief Committee. It is heart-rending for any one who visits these villages to see the suffering, the nakedness, the pallid hue of starvation on the countenances. Who knows how many are dying from sickness and misery caused by destitution? I know three brothers who are young and strong, but for want of work can only beg from door to door. Those who have long suffered from famine become reduced almost to the level of the brutes. Family ties are disregarded, and men will sell their children for bread and commit the most atrocious crimes, almost without a reproof conscience. Such moral degradation is fearful. Yet, while they are in this condition, tax-gathers and the agents of multezims are collecting money, beating and throwing into prison those who are not able to pay their debts. They have imprisoned for weeks persons aided by the English committee. Those who have beds, copper vessels, or anything else, are obliged to sell them in order to pay their debts to multezims. The agents of these are doing the greatest evil. By their exactions they have greatly increased the amount of suffering. When I was in Guemerek, the agents of the multezims beat people merely for their own pleasure. These men are the scourge of these villages; the whole population trembles on hearing their name. The surrounding villages, Deudil, Bourhan, Bondjak, Anshare and others, are even in a worse condition. The inhabitants of these villages are well-nigh ruined. How shall they ever regain their former prosperity?"

HARD BOILED EGGS.

[Cor. Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

"It will surely kill you if you eat that hard boiled egg. Dr. ——— says so." We heard a mamma say this to her daughter at a hotel the other day. We made no audible comment, but could not help thinking quietly how many times we run the risk of life in the same way. And when at the supper table, we saw this parent eating sponge cake, which was unexceptionable, we tried to tremble for her rashness, and wondered if baking the egg made it more digestible than boiling. And then we wondered if Dr. Blank ever said so. And then we remembered how many times we had heard that Dr. this and Dr. that had said one thing and another thing, which we know they had never said. And we remembered the story of the three crows that somebody vomited. And, on the whole, we thought that it is not best to trust much to what somebody says Dr. Blank said.

But, in the first place, about hard-boiled eggs. We have seen dyspeptics who suffered untold torments with almost every kind of food, and torments of which they did tell after some medicines given for relief. No liquid could be taken without suffering. Bread became a burning acid. Meat and milk were solid and liquid fires. We have seen these same sufferers trying to avoid food and drink, and even going to the enema syringe for sustenance. And we have seen their torments pass away, and their hunger relieved by living upon the white of eggs which had been boiled in bubbling water for thirty minutes. At the end of a week we have given the hard yelk of the egg with the white, and upon this diet alone, without fluid of any kind, we have seen them begin to gain flesh and strength, and refreshing sleep. After weeks of this treatment, they have been able, with care, to begin upon other food.

"And what medicine?" says Dr. Doser. Why, no medicine. We advised them to throw physic to the dogs; to avoid it as poison; that medicine had been partly to blame for the dyspepsia. But, Doctor this and that think we injured the profession by talking against medicine. We don't mean to talk against medicine. It is a very useful thing; sometimes useful when we give it, and sometimes when we don't. But we don't mean to use it when it is not needed, and especially when something else will do our work better. Physicians need not fear that there will not be work enough for them, and if without medicating, why, so much the better.

Thus much for hard-boiled eggs. Not half so bad as half-boiled ones, and ten times as easy to digest as raw eggs, even in egg-nog.

In the second place, about what "Dr. Blank said." We wish to caution the reader not to believe a tithe of the statements quoted in that way. A set of busy-bodies like to tell what he said They misunderstand one-half, and invent the other. You know that there are fools in every profession, but you know, if you stop to think for a moment, that Dr. Blank is not one of them. And then there is an occasional old fool, generally a female fool, who talks for a living, who has had everything that mortal ever had happen to her—except the risks of becoming a parent; who always had every disease more severely than any one whom Dr. Blank ever knew to have it, and recover; and who had every sickness more than any one else. This is the person to whom you can generally trace Dr. Blank's opinion.

HANGING AN ELEPHANT.

The hanging of an elephant is a feat so very rare that it is worth mention when it occurs. At Hamburg, the keepers of the Zoo thought that it would be more economical to give the elephant a stone floor, as the wooden one had to be replaced too often. One was laid, but the elephant would not lie down upon it to sleep. Something told him that if he did that he could not get up again. Hence he slept standing, or leaning against the wall. But the other night his feet slipped when dozing and he came down. He could not get up in fact, and twelve men with ropes, pulleys, and ingenious contrivances, worked all day trying to get him up. He was finally raised until his feet were 4 inches above the floor when the hinder ropes broke, leaving the poor beast hanging by the neck. He gave one piteous roar and was a dead elephant.

TRUST.

Searching for strawberries ready to eat,
Finding them fragrant and large and sweet,
What do you think I found at my feet
Deep in the green hill side?
Four brown sparrows, the cunning things,
Feathered on back and breast and wings,
Proud with the dignity plumage brings,
Opening their four mouths wide.

Stooping lower to watch my prize,
Watching their motions with eager eyes,
Dropping my berries with glad surprise,
A plaintive sound I heard:
And looking up at the mournful call,
I spied on a branch near the old stone wall,
The poor little mother bird.

With grief and terror her heart was wrung,
And while to the slender bough she hung,
She felt that the lives of her birdlings hung
On a still more slender thread,
"Ah, birdie," I said, "if you only knew
That my heart was tender and warm and true!"
But the thought that I loved her birdlings too,
Never entered her small brown head.

And so through this world of ours we go,
Bearing our burdens of needless woe,
Many a heart beating heavy and slow
Under its load of care;
But oh! if we only, only knew
That God was tender and warm and true,
And that he loved us through and through,
Our hearts would be lighter than air.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DISADVANTAGES OF DISTINCTION—A SUBJECT FOR GOSSIP.

A London letter to the New York Times says:

Society this week been greatly exercised in mind about the Prince of Wales. The Prince is, of course, public property, and everybody feels entitled to know all about him, and to discuss freely his most trivial or private movements. The Court Circular is part of the British Constitution, and quite as sacred as anything in Magna Charter. Accordingly a vast number of respectable people have, for some days been thrown into a state of much anxiety by the Prince's trip to the Mediterranean. Arrangement had been made to spend the Easter holidays at Sandringham, but these were suddenly countermanded. The Princess and children went to the Queen, at Windsor, while the Prince started for Mentone. The latter fact, however, was communicated to the public, not in the august chronicle of the Court Newsman, but in an ordinary paragraph; nor was the usual formula adopted of stating by whom his Royal Highness was attended. Moreover, no hint was given of the reason or probable duration of the journey. Hence, there was a fine subject for the gossip-mongers, and you may be sure that they made the most of it. It is known that there are very few people in the world who do not occasionally change their minds, especially as to the spending of a holiday, and at this season nothing is more common than a sudden off-hand flight for a few days' fresh air. But then the Prince of Wales is not an ordinary preson, and society has been much aggrieved at his unceremonious behavior in rushing off in this abrupt manner, without notice, explanation or persons "in attendance." At first it was said that his health had broken down, and that the doctors had declared that the only chance for his life was that he should be hurried off to a more genial climate. Then somebody had seen him limp, and sciatica was talked of, but whether it was the left leg or the right leg nobody could tell. Other disorders were suggested, and when the medical conjectures had been exhausted, a rich field of fancy and invention still remained to be worked in other directions. The old question of the Prince's finances turned up again; he had had a bad book on the boat-race; his wife objected to his going to India; his mother had said he might go if he liked, but she would not contribute a penny to the payment of the expenses; the Government, too, had discovered difficulties, and so on. Then, in due course, came contradictions and explanations; there was nothing whatever the matter with the Prince, and he would be back in a few days, said one authority. Another asserted that his Royal Highness had been prescribed "absolute mental, moral and physical rest," and nothing could be more delightful to society than to discuss what moral rest could or should mean. After all, the only foundation for all this gossip appears to be that the Prince last week did not feel very well. He has, like many other people, been suffering from that sort of depression which has of late been quite an epidemic here, and which may be traced to the dismalness of the weather, and especially the long continuance of the east wind. It was thought that, under these circumstances, a brief change to a brighter sky and the exhilaration of a journey would be the best remedy; and nothing could be more simple than that the Prince should take the advice. So off he went with Lord Hardwicke and another friend not officially "attached" to his person, and on Tuesday he will be home again.

I also hear, however, that the arrangements with regard to the Indian tour are not progessing very smoothly, and that grave doubts have been suggested, by persons whose experience gives them great authority, whether the game is really worth the candle. An expedition of this kind must necessarily cost a vast sum of money. The Prince will have to travel as heir-apparent, with all the pomp and splendor which, according to Oriental notions, are the nature and indispensable attributes of such an exalted personage. It is all very well for him to run over to Nice in a tweed great coat and billycock hat, and without a single gentleman-in-waiting to carry his cigar-case, but this is not exactly the Eastern idea of a magnificent potentate. He must have a gorgeous retinue, and make the most of himself on the back of an elephant. Then there will be difficulties about precedence, and difficulties about presents; to whom to give and from whom to receive, and so on, and, in short, the more the matter is looked into the more troublesome it appears. And what after all is to be the result? The prince will probably shoot a tiger or two, there will be some more trophies of photographs, and some more brocaded shawls and hookahs, and so on at Mariborough House, and that will be all. Nothing can be more childish than to suppose that the Prince's visit will have the slightest effect in settling any question with the rubrics or consolidating English rule; and the best that can be hoped for is that no harm may be done. Nor can the question of the Prince's health and the perils to which his temperament will especially expose him in India be left out of account. It is of course, quite possible to make a run through the country in the cool season without imminent danger but there are always risks, and it would be extremely untoward, to say the least, if the succession to the crown were left to a minor. On the whole, then it is more than possible that the project will be given up. The great difficulty of all is, however, that about the money. The Prince is at present paying his way only by living on his capital, and it would be a provocation to unpleasant remarks if the House of Commons were asked for a grant. When the Sultan was in London the India Office gave him a grand ball at the expense of India, but it would hardly be safe to repeat the experiment in this case.

GEN. R. E. LEE.

HIS RELUCTANCE TO ENTER THE REBELLION.

In an address before the Lee Memorial Association in Baltimore, on Saturday evening last, Mr. S. Teackle Wallace read the following heretofore unpublished letter of General Robert E. Lee:

And here I am permitted by the kindness of a friend to read some extracts from a letter of the illustrious soldier, which has never seen the light before, and which will show through what sad struggles, of both heart and mind, he passed to what he felt to be his duty. I doubt not—nay, I know—that many gallant gentleman who fought beside him, and many another in the opposing host, grieved, with as deep a grief as Lee, to draw his sword. The letter that I speak of bears the date of Jan. 16, 1861, and was written from Fort Mason, near San Antonia, Texas. It was addressed to a young lady, a relative of his, for whom he had great affection, and the passages of which I speak were written as a message to her father. Alluding to the homes of two families of friends, he said:

I think of the occupants of both very often, and hope some day to see them again. I may have the opportunity soon; for if the Union is dissolved I shall return to Virginia to share the fortune of my people. But before so great a calamity befalls the country I hope all honorable means of maintaining the Constitution and the equal rights of the people will be first exhausted. Tell your father he must not allow Maryland to be tacked on to South Carolina before the just demands of the South have been fairly presented to the North and rejected. Then if the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are denied us, and the citizens of one portion of the country are granted privileges not extended to the other, we can, with a clear conscience, separate. I am for maintaining all our rights, not for abandoning all for the sake of one. Our national rights, liberty at home and security abroad, our lands, navy, forts, dock-yards, arsenals and institutions of every kind. It will result in war I know, fierce, bloody war. But so will secession, for it is revolution and war at last, and cannot be otherwise, and we might as well look at it in its true character. There is a long message, A———, for your father, and a grave one, which I had not intended to put in my letter to you, but it is a subject on which my serious thoughts often turn, for as an American citizen I prize my government and country highly, and there is no sacrifice I am not willing to make for their preservation, save that of honor. I trust there is wisdom and patriotism enough in the country to save them, for I cannot anticipate so great a calamity to the nation as the dissolution of the Union.

THOSE GOOD OLD TIMES.

An old resident of Vermont writes: "I was born and brought up in a log house with a stone chimney, and well remember the mode of keeping fire over night, or going half a mile to a neighbor's for a coal in the morning. Many is the meal I have eaten (from a wooden bowl) of bean porridge or milk and roasted potatoes. I well remember the mode of dress in olden times, when men wore home made cloth both summer and winter. In summer they wore what was called tow cloth made from flax raised on the farm, and in winter what they called frocking, made of wool, blue and white striped.

The women, too, wore cloth of their own making. They carded and spun the wool and flax. I have now in my possession a pair of old hand cards such as they used in those days. I have by me two old wooden calico stamps that were my great grandmother's, that she used to stamp calico with in old times. I can well remember my old cowhide shoes and knit leggins, with strings to tie them down. I remember the times when they rode on horseback; my grandmother had one of the old-fashioned pillions to ride behind on; the stirrup was a piece of wood with a leather strap attached to it. I remember the first wagon that came in town.

I have a pair of the old snow-shoes, and have walked many miles on them, and think I could walk on them now, although I have not been on them for several years. I well remember when a man by the name of Levi Crosby used to ride once a week from Somerset to Brattleboro,' horseback, for the newspapers, and scatter them at every man's door on the way and over the back towns. But these times are all in the past, and those that took an active part in them are mostly in their graves, where I must soon be myself yet when I think over those times it, seems to bring new life into my thoughts for the time being.

INSURANCE ODDITIES.

In looking over a fire insurance policy the other day we were struck with some of the oddities of the classifications of materials. Umbrellas, for instance, were placed under the head of "Hazardous." An umbrella certainly is hazardous if you stand it in the corner in a public place on a wet day, or if you lend it to a friend, but we never imagined that it was of such an incendiary nature that it needed to be protected by an extra premium from bursting suddenly and spontaneously into flames. But this is not all. "Gunny Bags," it appears, are also hazardous, and so is "soap." The danger of a bar of soap catching fire and causing a devastating conflagration seems particularly small. But, of course, the insurance people know better; that is the reason why they put such an inflammable substance as "Iron castings" on the "hazardous" list, and why they class such a violent explosive as "earthenware" under the same heads. "Shirts" we find classed as "extra hazardous," we suppose because of their propensity to ignite when exposed to the air, and "wigs" are ranged in the same class probably because they will climb down off bureaus at night and set fire to the chairs. It is a wonderful business.—[Max Adeler.

SOME PRESSED FLOWERS.

Here in my poet's book I see
The flowers your sweet hand plucked for me,
Yet turn the leaves: each page is fraught
With gentle flowers' of fragrant thought;
All loveliest things are there, I deem,
That haunt the poet's waking dream,
I turn the leaves; your flowers dear faces
Gleam, book-marks of the sweetest places
(Yet ne'er a sweeter thought I read
Than those the mute flowers know, indeed)
And evermore they seem to look.
Whene'er I ope their prisoning book,
And, cheated, take—a moment's space—
Their jailor's for their angel's face:
Then, sere and withering, only miss
The resurrection of your kiss!

—John James Piatt, in The Galaxy for May.

THE FASHIONS.

[Harpers Bazar.]

The leading modistes have returned from Paris, and have displayed at their openings the latest Parisian designs. It is the general remark that novelties this year are confined to fabrics and colors rather than to styles. At some of the large houses the eye is startled by the high Madras colors with their vivid yellow and red; but at the smaller, exclusive establishments very few of these gray plaids are seen. Instead of these are limousine stripes with a few lines of color on cream, brown, or gay grounds, or else those invisible brown or gray plaids already described, or perhaps green or blue or violet shades appear in the plaid. Modistes who imported plaid Louisine silks last spring in advance of the present fancy for them are now making over dresses of damask or clouded silks, or of the armure-figured wools, or summer limousines; if they use the plaid Louisines, they choose those with rich bars, such as black on ecru grounds, brown on cream color, or navy blue on gray.

Among the most pleasing dresses for visiting, church, carriage and toilettes are those of French gray or drab gros grain combined with softer silk of the same shade figured all over in arabesque designs. The gros grain skirt has pleatings headed by shirred puffs, and the sleeves are of the same gros grain. The over-skirt of the arabesque silk has a deep apron draped very full near the foot of the fringe. The basque is of simple design. Such dresses are made without jackets, as they are so light that they can not be worn on days cool enough to require wraps. They cost from $250 to $275.

Simpler costumes entirely of colored silk, and also of black silk, are made with short, loose, jaunty sacques, quite short behind, and with deep-pointed or square fronts. There are made to wear over the basque that is worn in the house. The trimming is usually a knife pleating with rich crimped fringe below. The Byron collar of many fine pleats of the silk is considered a stylish feature for these jackets.

Open English embroidery on black silk is not new this season, but promises to find greater favor than when first introduced. It is preferred for wide flounces, for narrow ruffles to edge flounces, and also for sleeveless basques, aprons, and sashes. When associated with rich gros grain of its own shade, or with handsome grenadine, it makes very effective garniture.

BLACK GRENADINE DRESSES.

The newest and richest black grenadine dresses are made of the open square-meshed grenadines resembling Mexicaine, or of plaids alternately thick and thin, or else they are barred or lined with velvet. Those dresses intended for the house only have the skirt trimmed to simulate a tabier, but no separate apron. The foundation of the skirt is silk, and for this purpose the substantial glossy taffeta silk is used. The grenadine forms a flounce around the bottom, and is then elaborately draped on the silk, in many cases the front, back, and sides have each an arrangement of their own. The flounce at the bottom may be either a deep bias gathered flounce, shirred at the top, and edged with knife pleating, or else there are many rows of knife pleating placed to overlap each other, and headed by a shirred puff. On some dresses the knife pleating extends up the entire back breadth; in others it is arranged in Pyramidal form on the bottom of each breadth; while still others have three rows of the finest crimped pleating sewed on a gathered flounce. On the upper part of the skirt two breadths are shirred to represent an apron, and these have each a narrow ruffle meeting in the front; the back is then held in two large puffs with sash ends. Another tablier is formed of many crosswise folds of grenadine, which may be turned up or down, while others have reversed pleating. The basque is shaped fancifully, and trimmed down the back and front with shirring or pleating to correspond with the skirt. The long-loopied bows and the sash loops in the skirt are made of gros grain laid in fine knife pleating and pressed flatly. The coat sleeves are formed of folds of grenadine placed across from seam to seam, or else soft puffs separated by rows of shirring; instead of regular cuffs, pleating, a ruffle, and lace trim the wrists; it is the exception for imported dresses to have plain sleeves.

Grenadine suits that may be worn in the street as well as in the house are far more simply made. They are provided with deep aprons, over-skirts with bouffant back drapery, plain cuirass basques, and simply trimmed skirts, like those described for silk and wool suits. The substantial canvas grenadines so long in favor will still be used for these simple costumes. Sometimes they form the entire suit, but in many cases they have basques and aprons of more fancifully plaided grenadine. Heavy crimped tape fringes trim street suits of grenadine. There are also pretty sleeveless jackets and tabliers formed of lengthwise insertions of yak, thread, or beaded guipure, with grenadine between. These may be worn over silks or grenadines just as the wearer chooses.

PONGEE DRESSES.

The buff, ecru, and brown pongee dresses, so much in favor last summer, are again imported. They are trimmed with insertion of silk guipure of their own shade, and with lace of corresponding pattern. The skirt and sleeves are of dark chestnut brown silk. The pongee over-skirt has a tablier front that represents three aprons by having three bands of insertion outlining them. The jacket, with short back and long front, is composed of lengthwise rows of insertion, alternating with the ecru pongee. Ladies of quiet tastes prefer these plain pongees to plaids or figured silks.

EVENING DRESSES.

Few novelties are shown in evening toilettes. Those lately imported are partly of faille and partly of Chambery gauze, trimmed with elaborate garlands of flowers, very much like those worn during the winter. A low corsage and a high basque accompany all French dresses intended for evening; few corset-waists are seen. The low corsages are pointed, and have round or three-quarter square necks, much trimmed with shirred puffs of silk or rows of knife pleating made of double crepe lisse. The basques are either square in the neck or heart-shaped, are trimmed straight down the back and front, and are in many cases edged with the elaborate fringe that trims the over-skirt. The sleeve is usually the coat shape trimmed from armhole to wrist, or else it is made of some transparent lace or gauze. The pretty Marie Antoinette sleeve, ruffled at the elbow, seems to have lost favor. The skirts are long demi-trains, and have fully draped tabliers very irregularly arranged and intricately draped. The sash bows most used are of a breadth of silk pressed into fine pleatings. A great deal of duchesse point lace is used for trimming light silks, and a few very rich dresses are trimmed with Malines lace. Cream color, ivory white, silver drab, pale straw-color, rose, and blue silks are all represented; among the newest contrasts for evening dresses are those of cream-color with scarlet accessories. The Chambery gauzes have the Renaissance or damask designs and checks. There are also very fine twilled silks with velvet stripes and bars that are associated with gros grain for evening dresses. Flowers are arranged in long drooping garlands that assist in disposing the irregular drapery: this is far prettier than using them as a heading for flounces, as was the fashion last summer.

FRINGES AND MARABOUT TRIMMING.

The fringes so fashionably used for trimming silk sacques and costumes are made of silk braid or tape, crimped, or else merely tied in loops, from which depend balls or tassels of sewing silk. Elaborate fringes, made with clusters of the crimped braid resting on a thick silk fringe, cost as high as $4 25 a yard. The newest design has loops of half-inch braid not crimped, but holding tassels. This costs $3 75. The price of plain tape fringe of ordinary width is $1 25; light fringes for grenadine are made of very narrow tape well crimped, and cost only 90 cents a yard.

The novelty of the season for trimming silks is called the marabout ruche. This is a thick band of crimped tape ends resembling feathers in effect. It costs from $1 75 to $3 25, according to width. It is most stylish when made entirely of the braid, but there are some very pretty ruches made partly of the braid and partly of sewing silk; these resemble the old-fashioned moss trimmings.

FASHION DEFEATED.

In Germany fashion is sometimes compelled to make concessions to good taste. A Berlin correspondent tells of an amusing petition recently presented to the superintendent of theaters there, in which the signers complain that on account of the towering superstructure worn by the ladies on the top of their heads, and on the summit of which many perched a hat, it was impossible for persons in the back row of seats to see the stage or the performance. The amiable director found himself in an uncomfortable position. He desired to please the frequenters of the opera, and yet it was a delicate matter to provoke the displeasure of the ladies. Finally he inserted in all the leading newspapers a notice stating that such a petition had been sent to him, which he would publish, with the hope that the ladies would save him the necessity of issuing an order in regard to the costume to be worn by opera-goers. The notice had the desired effect, and it was amusing to see the marked change in the style of coiffure on the succeeding evening. Some time before, a gentleman took an equally effective plan to clear the obstruction between him and the stage. A lady sat in front of him with towering braids and a high, plumed hat. He stooped over and asked her several times to be kind enough to remove her hat. She sat bolt upright, not even condescending to look around at the speaker, and there was a still higher elevation of the towering mass of velvet and plumes. The gentleman quietly took out from beneath his seat his own "cylinder" and placed it upon his head. In an instant there were several cries of "hats off," while the lady, supposing, of course, they were intended for her, hastily untied her hat and laid it in her lap, to the great amusement of those who witnessed the gentleman's ruse.

A MONSTER BELL.

The great bell (Kaiser-glocke, or Emperor Bell) for Cologne Cathedral has been cast for the third time in Berlin. Its final preparation and cooking must have been a tremendous business. The furnace wherein the French guns of which the bell is made were cooked consumed 200 cwt. of coal, and burned furiously for 12 hours, melting down and artistically stewing 22 captured cannon, some of which were field-pieces of the Louis XIV. period, and were taken from the French royal forces during their campaign in the Palatinate. Disembarrassed of its "mantle," the dimensions of the bell are as follows: 12 feet in height, 11 feet in diameter, 33 feet in circumference; its weight is 25 tons, and its clapper weighs 16 cwt. All the other bells of Cologne Cathedral put together do not weigh as much as this monster, to ring which 30 men will be required. The inscription is enclosed in a handsome arabesque, above which stands St. Peter, while beneath it is depicted the escutcheon of the German realm. The Kaiser-glocke will be hung up in the old belfry, under the present peal, until the Cathedral shall be finished, when all the five bells composing the complete peal will be definitely suspended at an elevation of 200 feet above the Cathedral square.

DEATH AT A FUNERAL.

Yesterday Mr. George D. Wetherill, whom everybody in Philadelphia knew, was buried from his residence at Sixteenth and Walnut streets. He was aged eighty-one years. His venerable consort, Mrs. Wetherill, participated in the ceremonies, of course, but the excitement and excessive bereavement was too much for her, and she dropped dead before the obsequies were completed.—[Phila. Times 17th.

A MAN in London earns a living by going round waking people whose business requires them to get up very early in the morning. Many policemen also increase their incomes in the same way.

EXCELSIOR.

If one should strive to reach a star,
He would not build a ladder high,
Seek foot by foot to climb so far,
And step by step ascend the sky;

But he would seek the wild bird's wings,
The secret of the lightning's play,
Leap out upon the night's blue rings,
And hail at dawn his wished-for day.

I will not vainly seek to thee
By ladder-steps of wealth or fame,
Till some few feet below me be
The world, thy distance still the same.

But I will seek that influence
By which all nature's marvels move,
Till I, by flash or flight from hence,
Win to thee as on wings of Love.

—F. W. Bourdillon, in The Galaxy for May.

VARIETIES.

A BABY was recently born behind the scenes of a New York Theatre, during the progress of a play.

NEWS girls are becoming numerous in New York, and threaten to drive the boys out of the business.

It is easy enough to make the acquaintance of apple dealers. "Buy their fruits—ye shall know them."

THE Mikado of Japan has commissioned an Italian artist to paint the portraits of all the Sovereigns of Europe for the royal residence at Tokio.

THE artesian well at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been sunk 2,500 feet, but no water has been reached. It is proposed to continue for another 500 feet.

AN old gentleman dying lately in Charlestown, Mass., left an annual income of $500 to be expended in the purchase of theatre tickets for poor but respectable people in Boston.

THE Indianapolis bootblacks have just formed a protective union. Any non-unionist who dares charge less than ten cents for a "shine" is treated to a cold bath under a street pump.

A BRIDE in Waterloo, Iowa, indulged in a little joke on the occasion of her marriage the other day, letting neither the invited guests nor even the clergyman who was to perform the ceremony know who the groom was to be.

THE long and narrow envelope now fashionable, looks very much as if it enclosed a bill, and has made many a young fellow quake, until torn open and found to contain merely a kettle drum invitation.

BRATTLEBORO', Vermont, has been made famous by the birth of quadruplets, all girls, who have been christened Sarah, Mary, Kate and Jennie. The infants are on exhibition, and have already earned a small provision for their coming years.

THE London Saturday Review says that Sankey's favorite note is "one in the back of his throat, with which he pours forth a prolonged and hollow O! O! O! something between a howl and a wail, which makes one think of a melodious costermonger crying his cabbages.

MRS. MARY ORTH lost her trunk containing all her good clothes in the White River, while journeying from Indianapolis to Lafayette. A convocation of milliners was called to settle the value of the contents, with a view to reimbursement by the railroad company.

THE Narragansett Indians at Charlestown, R. I., held their annual town meeting a few days ago. The method of election consists in placing the two candidates some distance apart, after which the members of the tribe divide with the two men, and those in the majority are declared successful.

A PHYSICIAN of Saylorville, Ia., who was made the victim of a first of April hoax by receiving a summons from a fictitious patient and traveling a considerable distance in haste to answer it, turned the tables on the jester by sending in to him a bill for professional services, and compelling payment, with costs, by process of law.

WHEN you see a sofa and two lengths of stovepipe on a front stoop, and a child on the premises eating a slice of bread and jam, it is safe to believe that the family have just moved in. When you see several windows open, with lengths of carpet hanging from them, and a child at the front eating bread and jam, it is an equally sure indication that the family is cleaning house.—[Danbury News.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S hereditary estates, the crown lands, yielded last year a revenue of £375,000. In lieu of this she received, as the civil list allowance, £385,000 leaving the net cost of supporting the sovereign only ten thousand pounds. She has £41,000 a year from her duchy of Lancaster. The duchy of Cornwall yields to Prince Albert £73,000 a year. The income from these estates was greatly increased by the vigilant prudence and sagacity of the late prince consort.

YESTERDAY was indeed an eventful day in the life of a lady on West Jackson street. During a trip on the street cars to State street and back she saw the loveliest polonaise pattern she ever saw in her life, the handsomest fellow she ever saw in her life, the homeliest woman she ever saw in her life got the worst fright she ever had in her life, from the drunkest man she ever saw in her life, never was so insulted in her life as she was by a young man who spoke to her on the car, and finally got home feeling more tired than she ever felt in her life.—[Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON offers some prodigies in the way of cats. Five kittens were born in one of its suburbs recently, each of which was joined to another after the manner of the Siamese Twins. The owner, who had doubtless never heard of Barnum, had them all drowned. At the South End, the Boston Herald says, a lady has a kitten, now two months old, which has five heads—one in the usual place and one at each knee-joint on both front and hind legs. The tail grows perpendicularly up from the back and cannot be bent downward without causing the animal to cry.

THE Woman's Journal tells of a Wisconsin girl whom the editresses of that paper might do well to imitate: "She is a slight, slender girl seventeen years of age. She is equally at home with the mower, reaper, horse-rake, plow-handles hoe, or any other implement of farm-work. She will shear as many sheep in a day as the best of shearers. And when her day's work is done in the field, she will turn to the cutting and making of the children's dresses, or in other ways help her mother about the house. Two years ago her father had a young, untamed horse. She broke the horse to a saddle, rode him at a country fair, and took the first premium over three competitors."

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 24, 1875.

As the Louisiana Legislature now stands, the Conservatives have a majority on joint ballot.

THE winter wheat has not been injured in the slightest degree by the freezes during this month. It is only the spring wheat that is liable to injury.

OUR poetical contributor from Dayton, Armstrong county, had better enclose his verses to the object of his affections. They should not be seen by more than a pair of eyes.

DR NEWMAN'S friends now claim that he got $6 a day and his expenses paid, and that his wife did not draw any salary, during his European trip. It is not the salary that the people complain about—it is the expenses of the trip.

THERE seems to be a much more pacific feeling in Europe than there was a week ago, and there is every prospect that the horrors of a general war are to be spared the people of Europe. Yet no one can tell what a week or even a day may bring forth from the inquietude of the European nations.

IF there is any place where honesty should have been sacred it is under the sacred seal of the Patent office, but even a patent cannot preserve it. It has been discovered that the Chief Examiner is guilty of the worst kind of offenses, such as tampering with letters patents, taking bribes, &c., There is but little hope when the Patent Office gives way.

THE Ohio Radicals after a long time searching for him have found their man. His name is William Allen and he lives up in the northeastern part of the State, he is tall, has white hair and a strong pair of lungs; moreover he is very loyal. With this newly discovered William Allen of Darke County, they propose to beat "Old Bill Allen"—the original "William, rise up"—but it "can't be did."

GLADSTONE made a neat turn, in his letter of apology to the managers of the Concord celebration, by comparing our recent civil war for the unity of the government, with the revolutionary war as including the same principle on the part of Great Britain. He forgives the Fourth of July '76, business, but how about the war of 1812? Was that to preserve the unity and integrity of the British Empire?

WILLIAM A. AHL, druggist, has a divorce case on hand, and several papers, have inadvertently spoken of him as Dr. Ahl, which has led some persons not acquainted with the parties to confound him with the only physician of that name in the city. Dr. Ahl is one of our most respectable citizens, whose domestic relations are as serene and happy as it is in the lot of mortals to command, which makes this confusion of names all the more irritating and annoying.

THE first installment of the material upon which the political campaign is to be conducted in this State appears in the Dispatch, which seems to be the advance organs of the Ringsters. It prints what purports to be some old affidavits in reference to the draft in Clearfield and other counties. The effort to implicate Senator Wallace, Ex-Gov. Bigler, Judge Barrett and Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew in a miserable conspiracy, to defeat the draft, to instigate murder and protect murderers, will fail to obtain any foothold with decent people. The people are just now engaged in trying to remedy the evils inflicted by Radical rule.

PERHAPS one million of dollars might be saved to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and seven per cent. interest thereon, if any further work on some of our extended fancy avenues was suspended, the right to do which is given by law to Councils. Will our municipal authorities, including the Mayor, stand by and see debt piled up and property further oppressed without a protest, because the final payment does not come from the city treasury, but from a portion of the taxpayers? Have they not a right to protection against the greed and rapacity of rings and contractors, especially at a period like the present, of great depression in every industry and means of livelihood. Mayor McCarthy will commend himself to the community by directing the attention of Councils to existing laws, and pointing out the means by which citizens may avail themselves of their benefits in this particular.

SOME TRUTH—BUT MUCH MISREPRESENTATION.

Sonator Morton took himself down to New Orleans the other day over the usual railroad route, traveling day and night; remained a few days in that city, and returned. From this flying excursion, he seems to have derived a wonderful amount of knowledge concerning the South, its people, and their condition, which if true, he might have known just as well without going there. His statements would have more weight if they had been the result of a real insight into the things of which he speaks, through the Indianapolis Journal; but unfortunately most of them were not so obtained, while his reasoning and conclusions are tinged with the bitter prejudices of an unforgiving temper, and his statements are not all of them truthful. There is enough truth to carry an air of fairness, but not enough to give to the public a correct view of the real situation of the South, or of the feelings and views of Southern men. It is certainly very strange that Senator Morton should assert that Congress "recognized the Kellogg government," when it was claimed at the time that Congress would not, and did not do anything of the kind. He says further, that "the action of Congress in recognizing the Kellogg government has had a marked effect in clearing up the political atmosphere;" which is all pure bosh. He winds up with this sentence: "Republicans were united and hopeful, while the Conservatives were at least quiet; and all violent demonstrations have ceased."

This has an air of truth; yet it is not true when conveying the impression that anything which has been done by the Grant administration has had any good effect in that direction. On the contrary, it is well known that until Sheridan went down there with his special Grant instructions, everything was quiet in the city of New Orleans. Only a few days before, the Knight Templars, comprising hundreds of gentlemen from all parts of the North, spent a number of days in New Orleans, and they had as good opportunity as Senator Morton of seeing and knowing that the people were orderly and law abiding, and that they could not be provoked into the overt acts which Grant tried his best to incite. These gentlemen had scarcely left there, after the happiest interchange of hospitalities and civilities, when down went Sheridan, and instantly stirred up the Legislature with his long sword. The charge brought against the people of New Orleans by Senator Morton, that they were making no effort to recover their lost trade, is unjust, because it intentionally conveys a false impression. The onus is put upon the citizens of New Orleans, when it should rest where it belongs—upon Grant's administration. With an honest administration of the Government, with any desire at all on the part of Grant to co-operate with the better class of citizens in bringing about satisfactory and honest State government in Louisiana, prosperity would have dawned upon the city of New Orleans long ago. That honorable desire was not only wanting, but in its stead was the grim determination on the part of Grant and "all of us" to hold the control, to hold brother-in-law Casey, to hold Kellogg, in the midst of his "gigantic fraud," and to absolutely prevent the majority of the people of Louisiana from enjoying their rights. Military occupation, military law, military intimidation, these were the weapons with which the Washington administration menaced the city of New Orleans, and destroyed its great interests. If it is rising now from the depth to which it was driven, it is rising because the country has shown that the Grant administration is condemned; and for no other political reason whatever. Senator Morton's communication to the Journal is nothing more than a low, puerile, political fling at the South.

THE REAL OBJECT.

Between the Dispatch, the Gazette and Vice President Wilson, there is likely to be a mess made of things. From the joint efforts of our contemporaries in the last two days, we learn that the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention held in this city in 1872, was gotten up by the Radical managers for what a showman would call a "gag." In other words it was not in the interest of the Soldiers and Sailors at all, but for the purpose of firing the enthusiasm and saving Hartranft's election; and for the same purpose the trip was made through the Oil Regions, and not for the purpose of looking at the oil wells.

All this the Dispatch admits in its issue of yesterday. All the Radical papers here denied it in 1872. It may be stated further as a matter of history that all the tickets to the Convention from all points, were paid for by checks from the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, to which point the probable member of each delegation was sent, upon the receipt of which the check for the tickets was sent to the local manager who had charge of the delegation. And yet the same trick—the same mockery of the Soldiers and Sailors will be tried again this fall. More than two hundred roughs from New York came over on these tickets as "Soldiers and Sailors" so as to swell the delegation.

MEN WHO CANNOT READ.

We clip the following from the Commercial of yesterday:

"In America it is claimed that there are 750,000 white men who cannot read."—St. Louis Times.

And nearly all of them invariably vote the Democratic ticket.—Commercial.

This is a very common argument with a certain class of Radical journals that are still animated with the leaven of Federalism. But what truth is there in it? Not the slightest particle. In fact, nothing could be more absolutely untrue. Men vote the Democratic ticket, not because they cannot read, but because the principles of the Democratic party suit them. And the same holds true of other parties.

It is now more than seventy-five years since this cry of "ignorance" was raised against the opponents of Federalism, as embodied in the founders and subsequent disciples of the Democracy. When the Federalists, who were trying to drift the Republic into a monarchy, found that power was going to pass away from them, they raised the cry that the masses, that the Democracy were ignorant, and therefore were not to be trusted with the government of the country. All dire things were to follow the election of Jefferson to the Presidency.

The people were solemnly warned that in such an event the government would be turned over to an ignorant and unlettered mob, would destroy it in less than a year. That not a single man, even among the leaders of the anti-Federal party possessed even the rudiments of an English education, in short that the party and its leaders were the offscourings of the earth, and unfit to be recognized in decent society.

But was there the slightest particle of truth in all this? History proclaims that there was not. Thomas Jefferson himself was perhaps the most polished scholar of his time in the United States. James Madison is to-day recognized as one of the most incisive political thinkers and writers this country ever produced. The government under Jefferson instead of going to pieces, made its first steps in the direction of real progress. For sixty years, with scarcely an interruption of its policy, the Democratic party continued to rule the country. From less than 5,000,000 people, our population increased to nearly 35,000,000 in 1860. From a few States clustering along the Atlantic seaboard we had marched across the continent and planted an empire upon the slopes of the Pacific.

And all this was done by that "ignorant" Democracy that was to destroy the government in a single year. When this "ignorant" party went into power under Jefferson, the American flag was unknown out of sight of our own shores. In less than twenty years we had successfully disputed the empire of the Sea with Great Britain and humbled her arrogant pretensions. There was not an harbor on either side of the Atlantic from the northermost to the southermost, where the Stars and Stripes were not known and respected—in short we were recognized, and respected on all seas and by all nations.

During the same time we had built up a great nation at home. We outran all other nations in the race of progress during the nineteenth century. We built railroads everywhere and turned out such inventions of labor saving machinery that Europe came to our doors to take lessons in scientific mechanism. We subdued wildernesses compared with which the Black Forests of Germany were mere parks or copses. We have cities of half a million population, in the midst of densely populated districts, where seventy-five years ago, the foot of a white man had never trod.

All this was not the work of accident but the result of broad and liberal statesmanship. And yet the very men who were achieving these grand results were denounced as ignorant boors by the snarling Federalists who each year saw their dream of monarchy further and further in the distance. They know that such a mighty outgrowth of human progress could never be crushed out, and they contented themselves by snapping and snarling at the "ignorance" of the men who had laid the foundations and were building up one of the greatest nations the world ever saw.

Was it "ignorance" that made the sails of American commerce whiten every sea between the rising and setting sun from 1840 to 1860? Was it "ignorance" that placed the world's commerce in our hands, and left us no maritime rivals, until the blighting curse of Federalism in the guise of Radicalism came within the last decade, and drove our flag from the seas, and caused our merchant navy to either rot upon the docks or pass into the hands of aliens?

People are apt to judge by the results of history, rather than by the blind railing of a foiled partisan. This miserable fling at the intelligence of the Democratic masses is but the faint echo of a cry that has been long weakening. The Democracy believe in the aristocracy of manhood and the aristocracy of the brain, and they spit upon all other kinds of aristocracy. For this reason they have been denounced from the beginning by Federalism and its offshoots as an unlearned mob. A man may be poor and he may not be polished in courtly manners and yet he may be as truly one of God's noblemen as ever drew the breath of life. This is one of the chief tenets of the Democratic faith and yet for holding it its members are characterized by the miserable advocates of monarchy and a moneyed aristocracy as "ignorant," "unlettered" and "unable to read." Such stuff is only worthy men who would fawn upon power.

The poorest hind who digs and delves in the earth, and yet believes in his manhood and is proud of it, and of the land and institutions that guarantee it to him, is unspeakably greater than the cringing, fawning sycophant who imagines that his ignorance is learning, who looks upon his chains as decorations, and who trades his freedom for the uncertain smiles of power. The most ignorant men have the highest respect for the superiority of aristocratic power.

Such stuff as the Commercial would advance as argument is of a piece with the same doctrine that holds that poverty is a crime, and that the brand of Cain is that you shall win your bread in the sweat of your brow. Because the Democracy never believed that it was a crime to be poor, and that the poor man had just as many rights as the rich man that should be respected, they have been denounced from the earliest days of Federalism, through all its changes to the present, as a mob. Well, if is a mob that need not be ashamed of its history. It is a mob that knows what human rights are and protects them.

THIRD TERM.

The editor of the Commercial is consistent in opposing Grant's aspirations for a Third Term; he was opposed to a second term, and showered fearful imprecations upon the head of Judge Shannon who introduced an independent resolution to that effect in the State Convention, which had been purposely omitted by the Committee on resolutions. The Commercial now makes strong objections to Grant's determination to extend his rule and fortifies its position by extracts from other Republican journals. The editor of the Commercial is still Chairman of the Republican State Committee and it is fair to infer exercises great influence with his party. He should therefore induce the Republican State Convention, which meets next month, to take positive action on this matter, as is proposed in Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial is quite distinct on the Third Term business. It says:

There is no longer any doubt about the President's views. He looks upon himself as entitled to a Third Term, and that his candidacy is indispensable if the Democracy are to be prevented from returning to power. He looks upon himself now, as he has at all times since the death of Lincoln, as the only man strong enough with the people to give the Republicans National victory. He is surrounded by men who stuff him with this notion. The Ohio Convention of June 2 must meet the fact without flinching, and put an end to Grant's conceit. He must be told plainly by authority of the Republican party of Ohio that the thought of a Third Term shall not be tolerated. That will leave him the consolation of believing, if misfortune overtakes the party, that he offered it salvation, but was rejected.

OUR FINANCIAL POSITION.

George Rhey, formerly of this city, now of Millwood, Westmoreland county, has issued a series of articles entitled "Our Finances" which have attracted deserved attention. The broadest plank in his platform is Greenbacks for Bonds which reminds us that a series of articles appeared in this journal in August 1865, entitled Greenbacks for Bonds written by a gentleman in this city which struck the key note afterwards elaborated by Mr. Pendleton, and which obtained such confidence with the masses, that it is constantly recurring and will yet be adopted, as the only practical solution of the financial problem. Mr. Rhey says:

The demand for money is absolute and fixed, and will remain so until the debtor class discharge their obligations by payment in money, or until the prevailing financial revolution is fully accomplished and their property is transferred by legal process to their creditors. Our national State and municipal governments and our banking institutions cannot escape the fate of individuals, because they are the largest debtors in the country, and their ability to pay, rests entirely on the prosperity of the people. The conclusion is inevitable, the only escape from bankruptcy of the government and people, is to get money enough to pay our debts or time enough to enable us to earn it. Gold and silver cannot be increased sufficiently to do this. The effort to do it by removing all restrictions to the increase of national banks, has been a failure. Our national debt amounting to over $2,000,000,000 affords the most inviting investment to a large number of our capitalists. Capital thus placed is exempt from every species of taxation and relieves its owner from liability for every description of debt. These royal privileges have so enhanced the value of government bonds, as to afford to present holders only five per cent. per annum on their investment. The alluring rate of ten per cent. per annum on first-class mortgage does not divert their attention from government bonds. To secure these most extraordinary privileges to the holders of our national bonds, the people who hold no bonds pay over $100,000,000 in gold annually to the government to discharge the interest on them, without which they would be valueless. Why should the government delegate its duty to supply the people with money to the national banks? This mode of supplying currency to the amount of $400,000,000 has been costing the people of this country for many years a sum ranging between $50,000,000 and $70,000,000 annually. How can our producers compete with those of Europe, where the use of the same amount of money never costs over $20,000,000 annually, and often as low as $8,000,000?

By paying off our national debt with greenbacks as rapidly as possible and applying the $100,000,000 in gold, now paid annually for interest on the debt, to the redemption of that amount of greenbacks each year, and their destruction as redeemed, in 20 years our national debt would be entirely paid, and the troublesome problem, how, and when specie payments can be resumed, would be resolved without costing the people any more than will be required during the time to discharge the interest and leave the debt perpetuated. Our banking institutions would be undisturbed by the adoption of this measure. Greenbacks would replace national bank notes.

The cash means would immediately increased about $40,000,000. The ten per cent. retained by the government to indemnify the holders of national bank notes.

PENNSYLVANIA has $1 65 in the State Treasury, and the question is who shall grab it.—Detroit Free Press.

We don't want a false impression to get out about our State Treasury. We are poor enough, but not quite so poor as to have only $1.65, in the Treasury. There is $1.76 there. Eleven cents makes quite a difference.

MR. ENOS DEVORE, of Muskingum county, Ohio, whose death was mentioned yesterday, had not missed attending as a delegate to the Democratic State and county Conventions for over forty years. Before the days of railroads, it was a common thing for him to walk sixty-five miles to Columbus to attend the State Convention.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM K. NIMICK.

The announcement of the death of this well known citizen, which occurred Monday morning at his residence in this city, will cause unusual and general as well as genuine regret to our people of all classes.

From his youth up he has been closely identified with the great industrial interests of Pittsburgh, and his death will be a real loss to these interests. In every respect Mr. Nimick stood foremost among our best citizens. We do not speak in the general sense of good citizenship, but in the sense that the finest and best qualities of the title met in him.

While no man was more enterprising than Mr. Nimick, no man could be more generous in the application of his means. He did not throw away his means, but used them with a judicious generosity, which, while they reflected credit upon his head and heart, enabled others to achieve competence and comfort.

There was no public enterprise in which Mr. Nimick did not take an active part, giving of his means more liberally even than of his counsels, and there was no deserving private charity that appealed to his nature in vain.

He was about fifty-three years old at the time of his death, which will strike thousands of his friends with painful suddenness, for he seemed to be in the prime of his manly and intellectual vigor. We have not words adequate to express properly the loss the community suffers in his death.

MINOR NOTES.

MATT. CARPENTER'S friends are pushing him forward as the next Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.

AND Gen. Hayes too, declines to be the Radical nominee for Governor of Ohio, Bickham of the Dayton Journal is now spoken of and he like Grant, was never known to refuse anything.

THE Venango (Pa.) Spectator unkindly couples the following statements: There are only $1 76 in the State Treasury and State Treasurer Bob Mackey wants to sell his two-thirds interest in the Pittsburgh Commercial.

"MY sympathies are with grand old Ireland. May God bless her," wrote Prest. Grant in declining the invitation to the banquet of the Baltimore Knights of St. Patrick. The Third Term hobgoblin doesn't bother those Irishmen much.—Chicago Tribune.

BUTLER'S friends are complaining that he was not honored with an invitation to the Concord celebration. His own county of Middlesex, in which Concord and Lexington are situated, seems to have repudiated him as emphatically as his former Essex constituents.

KETCHAM, of Pennsylvania, announces that he will under no circumstances resign his seat in Congress to accept the State Treasurership, Ketcham is a Democrat, and he has a big job on hand in Washington, he says.—Chicago Tribune.

All right except that Ketcham is a Republican.

A WASHINGTON telegram reports that the Third Termer has finally determined to part company with Attorney-General Williams, and that functionary has been informed from the White House that his resignation is required. This is the reason why he did not go to Concord with the rest.

Two States have yet to hold elections for Congressmen. California chooses four members in September and Mississippi six members in November. Six vacancies have been caused by death. After this year elections for members of the Lower House will be held in all the States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

IT is begining to be remarked as singular that the 3,500 murders perpetrated in Louisiana are no longer spoken of by the administration journals. Have they discovered that the figures were too large, or that a majority of the murders were perpetrated by their own partisans? Or is it the voice of Connecticut which has silenced them?—Detroit Free Press.

WASHINGTON politicians have been nerved by a languid curiosity to find out who is Richard Gibbs, of New York, the man who was recently appointed minister to Peru. An investigation has revealed the influence of the brother-in law in politics. Gibbs, whom no one ever heard of before, owes his appointment to the fact that he is the brother-in-law of Tom Murphy.

THE NEW CONTROL OF NORTHERN PACIFIC.

DEFINING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF GEORGE W. CASS, THE RECEIVER—THE ORDER OF APPOINTMENT.

[N. Y. Tribune, 20.]

Divested of a great deal of its legal verbiage; the following is Judge Shipman's order appointing the President, George W. Cass, as Receiver:

The Receiver is authorized to retain and employ all such agents, servants, laborers, clerks, assistants, counsel, and attorneys as in his discretion may be necessary under him to carry the order into effect with economy and prudence, and to that end to appropriate the property and effects of the road together with its earnings, so far as the same may be necessary. The Receiver shall, in the corporate name of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, make and enter into all contracts for the obtaining of the necessary supplies, and for the completion of all shops or structures now in process of construction, and for keeping the road in proper repair. He shall also continue the contracts with connecting roads, and make new contracts with them as he may think for the best interests of the Company and other parties in interest until further ordered by the Court; and he shall carry out all contracts relating to the business operations of the road heretofore entered into by the company in good faith, and all such contracts entered into by the receiver shall have precedence to and be entitled to priority over any and all claimants in this suit or otherwise.

Upon entering on his duties the receiver shall, without unnecessary delay, make a schedule of all items of property, real, personal and mixed, corporeal and incorporeal, which shall come into his hands, and of all choses in action and evidences of debt due to the Company from third persons, and of all moneys on hand at the time he shall take possession under the order.

After providing that the receiver shall keep full and true accounts of all receipts and disbursements, the order says that "acting in good faith and with ordinary prudence and care in the exercise of this order", he shall not be answerable in his individual right for any breach of contract to be entered into by him as such receiver, "or for any injury to any person or property of third persons by accident in the prosecution of said business, or by the negligence of others employed by him in that behalf." The receiver is further empowered in his discretion to remove any of the employes of the road, and the net proceeds of its business, as the same shall arise, shall be applied to the following uses and in such order as the receiver shall deem most expedient:

"First: To the payment of the necessary expenses incidental to the execution and preservation of the trust created in behalf of the said Jay Cooke and the said John Edgar Thompson, and their successors, of which they were or are trustees, including a reasonable compensation for their own services; all legal costs and compensation to the solicitor and counsel of the complaints for their professional services in this cause, and reasonable compensation to such solicitors and attorneys as such receiver may have properly employed in any matter connected with the discharge of his duties as such receiver, and a reasonable compensation to said receiver for his own services; to pay all legal and necessary expenses heretofore properly and lawfully incurred under authority of any court in relation to said property now remaining unpaid, and all other attorney's or counsel's fees of any of the parties in this suit in his discretion."

"Second: To the payment of all balances due for services rendered, or for labor performed, or materials and supplies furnished to said company in the prosecution of its business at any time within twelve months next preceeding the date of entering this order, and for balances which may be due to connecting or other roads."

"Third: To the payment of all legal taxes assessed or to be assessed against said Company, remaining unpaid and to accrue."

"Fourth; To the payment of balances due for the right of way or other necessary grounds for the use of said Company, with power to said receiver, subject to confirmation by this Court in cases where the amount due for such right of way or other necessary grounds has not been ascertained heretofore, to compromise and settle the same."

"Fifth: To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor or materials for there payment of which any former or present officers of the Company, or any other person at his or their instance is surety."

"Sixth: To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects by any former or present director of the Company and which have in good faith been so applied."

"Seventh: To the payment of all liabilities of persons who have, at the instance of said Company or any officers or directors thereof, become sureties for said Company in the prosecution or the defense of suits, whether upon appeal bonds, second trial bonds, replevin bonds, injunction bonds, or other obligations or undertakings the object of which was to protect the property of the Company against claims asserted by third persons to the injury or prejudice of the Company, or others as creditors thereof.

"Eighth: To pay such other sums as may be directed by the future order of this Court."

THE GRANT FAMILY SHARE.

WHAT LOOKS LIKE A DIVIDEND FROM THE RING REAL ESTATE POOL.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The thrift of our royal family is the general subject of remark in this District. The following from the Sunday Herald attracts considerable attention:

Col. Fred. Grant, who is about to become a Washington banker, in partnership with John Sherman, Jr., a nephew of the General and Senator Sherman, shows his appreciation of Washington, and gives assurance of the permanency of his stay among us by the purchase of real estate and the improvement of the same, having purchased a portion of the Owen estate on Vermont avenue, between N and O streets, and contracted with ex-Gov. Shepherd for the construction of a row of residences upon the same. The plans were prepared by Thos. M. Plowman, architect. The houses, although not expensive, will be very neat and tasty, and an ornament to that section of the city.

The portion of the Owen estate which Prince Fred has purchased was a part of the property bought by Hallet Kilbourn for the famous real estate pool, and was, about the time the investigation of the District Ring was well under way, conveyed to Ulysses I. It was then given out by the White House claqueurs that the future residence of President Grant was to be erected on this ground. It is certainly curious that it should now appear in the name of Fred Grant, and stranger still that Fred and Boss Shepherd should improve it with a row of houses.

OHIO NEWS.

A NATIONAL Sportsmen's Convention is to be held in Cleveland in June.

SPRINGFIELD is about to have a great sewing machine factory, with a capital of $250,000.

MR. SAMUEL HERROD, an old pioneer, over ninety years of age, died suddenly last week, near Martinsburg.

THE Xenia Gazette says a paper collar factory is to be established in that place, and employ about fifty hands.

THE Woodsum & Tenny machine shops at Dayton, have been sold at private sale to the Finch Grain Drill company for $65,000.

A GLASS-WORKS is to be erected in Cambridge. The required amount of stock has been subscribed, and a charter has been obtained.

MR. ENOS DEVORE, a well known citizen of Zanesville, died recently at the advanced age of eighty years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

HECLA furnace, which blew out a few weeks ago, having made 3,000 tons cold blast iron during the blast, will blow in again in June, it is expected.

THE Hall Safe Company, of Cincinnati, turn out twenty safes per day, and it is their attention soon to increase the number of the employees and the amount of work.

TAERE is no sign of the Brier Hill Iron and Coal Co's., furnace going in blast, but a few men are at work getting ready to go in when the miners' difficulty is settled.

IN Urbana, contracts for some forty new buildings have already been made, and the total number for the season is estimated at one hundred. This looks like a revival of business.

WORTHINGTON & SONS, North Amherst, are just in receipt of a large order for grindstones for California and are shipping a lot of their celebrated Brownhelm building stone for a large monument in Georgia.

TIFFIN is ahead this time. Last Saturday a masher went there from Mansfield to wed a young woman with whom he had been corresponding; but, much to his disgust, he found that his supposed lady correspondent was a man.

A REPORT has gained circulation to the effect that the murderer of John McCormick of Mt. Vernon, has been arrested and confined in the jail of that place. The Mt. Vernon Banner states that the report is false.

MARY E. BOYER, a sixteen year old girl living with her parents near Plymouth, Ashtabula county, recently committed suicide by taking corrosive sublimate. Impediment in her speech was the supposed cause. The family formerly resided in Lake county.

Massachusetts' Centennial.

The Day One of Universal Celebration.

Lexington and Concord the Central Points.

CONCORD, April 19.—To-day the old town resounds from end to end with music and the reverberating echo of patriotic cannon, beginning with a salute of one hundred guns at sun-rise, one for each year of American liberty. The day opened cold and clear. The sun shone with an added brilliancy. People were early abroad, and the streets were bright with gay uniforms and flags that overspread them for miles. The town truly presented

A GALA APPEARANCE.

Many of the houses were most handsomely decorated. The local company marched to the Fitchburg depot at half-past seven o'clock to receive those military organizations that came by the early trains. People poured in by every conceivable avenue, and the town was soon full.

THE PROCESSION

started about half-past ten o'clock and was about two miles long, about 6,000 people participating. The procession passed down Main street to the Square, and thence over the historic road to the battle ground, where French's monument of the minute man was unveiled amid the firing of guns.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The procession was magnificently brilliant, and was in five divisions. The first contained the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment as an escort to all committees on the monument and the day, the Independent Corps of Cadets, and Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, and staff. Then came the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and members of Council, State officers, Sheriff of Middlesex, Judges of the Supreme and Judicial Court, Judges of the Superior, Probate and other Courts, the Newburyport V. A. Association, the President of the Senate of Massachusetts, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts.

In the second division came the United States Marine Band and the Concord artillery as an escort to the President of the United States. Gen. Grant was accompanied by Vice President Wilson, Secretary Fish and Gen. Babcock. Besides these there were Secretaries Belknap and Delano, ex-Secretary Richardson, Postmaster General Jewell, Senators Dawes and Boutwell, General Burnham, Commodore Nichols, Representatives Burleigh and O'Neil of Maine, Hoar of Massachusetts and others. Then came United States judges.

In the third division appeared Governors Dingley of Maine, Weston of New Hampshire, Peck of Vermont, Ingersoll of Connecticut, and Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt of Rhode Island, accompanied by the Portland Mechanic Blues, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., the Providence Light Infantry and Veteran Association, Gen. Burnside and the Ransom Guard of St. Albans, Vt.

In the other division were the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, the President and fellows of Harvard College, the Dean and faculty of Harvard College, the Committee of Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, the Council of Massachusetts, Historic Society, Representatives of New England Historical and Geological Society, official delegations from Acton, Bedford, Billerica, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lincoln, Littleton, Stowe, Sunbury, Westford, Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Boston, Boxboro, Brookline, Burlington, Cambridge Charleston, Danvers, Dedham, Everett, Framingham, Lexington, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Maynard, Medford, Melrose, Needham, Newton, Norwood, Peabody, Pepperell, Reading, Roxbury, Salem, Somerville, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Wayland, Weston, Winchester and Woburn, with the Acton Minute Men as an escort, Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, American Brass Band of Providence, citizens of Concord, citizens of other cities and towns.

THE EXERCISES AT THE TENT.

On arriving at the grand tent, the President and other distinguished guests entered, and an address was delivered by Ralph Waldo Emerson. A poem was contributed by James Russell Lowell and an oration by George William Curtis. Before the oration was concluded the chilliest of winds began to blow, and during the extended remarks of Mr. Curtis a large portion of his audience dispersed while the music of many bands disputed with him for the people's attention. All the settees gave way under the great pressure.

THE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR LEXINGTON.

The President left before the oration was concluded, and was driven at his own request in a private carriage to Lexington, Governor Gaston and staff going by train.

THE DINNER.

By the time the people had crushed into the dinner tent, a little before two o'clock, the day was excessively cold with snow falling occasionally. Judge E. R. Hoar was the President of the day and was seated at the side of the great tent. On his right were Ralph Waldo Emerson, the Rev. Grindall Raynolds chaplain of the day and General Hawley of Connecticut. On his left were George William Curtis the orator of the occasion, Speaker Blaine and Senator Boutwell. The Governors of the New England States occupied tables near by with their staff.

THE TOASTS.

After dinner was disposed of, Judge Hoar made an address and gave as the first regular toast "The 19th of April, 1775." In the absence of the President, Speaker Blaine responded in a patriotic speech.

"Paul Revere's Ride" was toasted and a grandson of Mr. Revere was called out. Senator Boutwell responded to a toast and was followed by Governors Ingersoll of Connecticut, Beck of Vermont and Dingley of Maine. George William Curtis responded for Rhode Island and General Hawley for Connecticut. Judge Hoar made an address, and at the close read a letter from Frederick Douglass which breathed the true spirit of the occasion. This brought the exercises to a close.

During the delivery of speeches, the day gradually grew colder and the people slowly deserted the pavilion, until, by the end of the after dinner ceremonies, there were not one hundred people present. During the afternoon all the visiting military companies departed so as to reach home early to-morrow, and by six o'clock the village had assumed a somewhat deserted appearance when compared with the thirty thousand within its limits at noon. The crushing and crowding at the cars was simply indescribable.

THE WIND UP.

In the evening, a grand ball was given in Agricultural Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The President and some of his party made their appearance about half-past ten, and were the centre of attraction. The scene was a very brilliant one. A supper was served at midnight and the great day, with its crowd and wealth of ceremony, was over.

LEXINGTON.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED.

LEXINGTON, April 19.—With the thermometer at 20°, a cloudless sky ushered in the 19th of April, the anniversary of "that glorious day for America," one hundred years ago. At five o'clock, the old town was full of life and bustle, and with the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon, imagination really recurred to the distant past, when the embattled farmers stood upon the green, resolved, "If there must be war it should begin here."

CROWDS OF PEOPLE POURING IN THE CITY.

Long before day, carriages and wagons well filled, and pedestrians began pouring into town. Booth's and extemporized restaurants went up on every corner. At nine o'clock, the whole town was alive with living, bustling humanity, and muster tents, with their gay decorations. Flags and streamers, fluttering from every house, presented the most cheering and inspiring aspect. Arrangements in every particular were the most complete. The monster tent, in which is to be served the "grand Centennial dinner presents a striking appearance, and is most perfectly arranged and liberally supplied ever seen on any public occasion. It is 410 feet long and 70 feet wide, with a central wing 150 feet long with plates for 3,740 persons. Every seat had been disposed of this morning, and most exorbitant prices were asked and offers made by those who had and those who had not tickets. The main tent in which the ovation of the unveiling of statues takes place is provided with seats for four thousand, every one of which is secured.

There are from forty to fifty thousand people here, and it is impossible to go anywhere. At 10 o'clock the superintendent of the Lowell road telegraphed to Boston to sell no more tickets for Concord, the single track being so blocked up with immense trains that it was impossible to transport them beyond this point. To this fact Lexington is indebted to several thousands who were compelled to remain here from want of transportation.

IMPOSING EXERCISES.

Promptly at ten o'clock the ceremonies in the tent began, the immense pavilion being crowded to overflowing, and thousands surging about the entrance unable to gain admission. A raw cold wind has prevailed from the east since nine o'clock, rendering it extremely uncomfortable and testing the patriotic enthusiasm on the vast multitude to the very utmost.

The exercises embraced an opening address by Thomas M. Stetson, President of the day; prayer by the Rev. Mr. Westcott; hymns by the Boylston Club and the unveiling of statues by Hon. Charles Hudson; Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., delivered the oration. A benediction and military music brought the tent exercises to a finale.

THE PROCESSION

was immediately formed and followed out the line of route as previously arranged. The President and numerous celebrities failed to put in an appearance until afternoon, the majority of them devoting the morning to Concord. In point of numbers, however, the procession was even in excess of the most sanguine expectations, extending a distance of between two and three miles. Owing to the non-arrival of the President and party from Concord who were to review the troops, a delay of over an hour was caused and the immense theory of spectators as well as thousands in the procession were subjected to a biting, piercing east wind, any thing but conducive to patriotism. At length about two o'clock the march was resumed and passing in review before the President and suite the procession was dismissed and a grand raid was made upon the mammoth dinner tent.

THE DINNER.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the procession disbanded, the tent was not thrown open to ticket holders until 3 P. M., and even then so dense was the crowd surrounding it on all sides that all those entitled to admission did not succeed in effecting an entrance before 4 o'clock.

The programme contemplated thirty-four regular toasts, but the lateness of the hour and very chilly weather necessitated serious curtailment. The table assigned to the President and other distinguished guests, including members of the Cabinet, General Banks, Burnside and Benham, Governor Gaston and staff and others to the number of about one hundred were ranged along the side of the tent upon a raised dais. Hon. Thomas Merriam Stetson, President of the occasion, occupied a seat in the centre and announced in a brief speech the expected literary banquet.

THE TOASTS

as given were. "The President of the United States," responded to by his Excellency. "The dead of Lexington," responded to by General Banks. "The orator of the day," Richard H. Dana, Jr. "The State of South Carolina—never will Massachusetts forget the proud response of South Carolina, the very night she heard the war-note from Lexington. Governor Chamberlin may veto everything he wishes, but he must not veto our earnest respect for a voice from the Palmetto State to the Pine." Gov. Chamberlin, who responded, was received with much applause, as were also his sentiments of earnest desire for complete and early restoration of true fraternal feelings between the two great commonwealths. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts." Gov. Gaston believed that on the 19th of April and on historic grounds of Concord and Lexington, Massachusetts needed none to speak for her.

LETTER OF MR. GLADSTONE.

England and United States." No regular response was given to this toast but in lieu a letter was read from ex-Premier of England, Mr. Gladstone, as follows:

LONDON, March 5, 1875.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to receive the letter in which you convey to me a very warm and courteous invitation to attend the banquet which it is proposed to hold at Lexington in commemoration of the attainment of independence by the United States of America. The circumstances of the war which yielded that result, the principles it illustrates and the remarkable powers and characters of the principal men who took part, whether as soldiers or civilians in the struggle, have always invested it with a peculiar interest in my eyes quite independently of the intimate concern of this country in the events themselves. On account of these features, that war and the accompaniments seemed to me to contribute one of the most instructive chapters of modern history, and I have repeatedly recommended them to younger men as subjects of special study. With these views I need not say how far I am from regarding the approaching celebration with indifference. It is entirely beyond my power to cross the sea even with the present admirable communications, for the purpose of attendance. The present time happens to be for me, even independently of my attendance in Parliament, one of my very urgent occupations which I am not at liberty to put aside, but I earnestly hope, and I cannot doubt that the celebration will be worthy of the occasion. In a retrospective view of the eventful period, my countrymen can now contemplate its incidents with impartiality. I do not think they should severely blame their ancestors whose struggle to maintain the unity of the British Empire is one that must I think, after the late great war of the North and South, be viewed in America with some sympathy and indulgence. We can hardly be expected to rate very highly the motives of those other powers who threw their weight into the other scale, and who so sensibly contributed towards accelerating, if not indeed towards determining the issue of the war. Yet, for one, I can most truly say, that, whatever the motives and however painful the process, they, while seeking to do an injury, conferred upon us a great benefit by releasing us from efforts, the continuation of which would have been an unmixed evil. As regards the fathers of the American Constitution themselves, I believe we can and do now contemplate their great qualities and achievements with an admiration as pure as that of the American citizens themselves, and can rejoice no less heartily that in the counsels of Providence they were made the instruments of a purpose most beneficial to the world. The circumstances under which the United States began their national existence and their unexampled rapidity of advance in wealth and population, enterprise and power, have imposed on their people an enormous responsibility. They will be tried as we shall at the bar of history, but on a greater scale. They will be compared with the men not only of other countries but of other times. They cannot escape from the liabilities and burdens which their greatness imposes on them. No one desires more fervently than I do that they may be enabled to realize the highest hopes and anticipations that belong to their great position in the family of man. I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obliged and faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

MORE TOASTS.

"The Bench and Bar" was responded to by Chief Justice Gray of Massachusetts. "The Colleges and Universities," to which Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Ex-Governor of Maine and President of Bowdoin College, responded. "The Commerce of the United States;" response by Elliott C. Cowden of New York.

A BRAVE TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN SOLDIERS.

"The North and South;" in response to a complimentary call of the President, Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett of Massachusetts, made a speech referring to Southern soldiers. He said in conclusion: "As an American I am as proud of the men who charged so bravely with Pickett's Division on our lines at Gettysburg as I am of the men who bravely met and repulsed them there. Men cannot always choose the right cause, but when having chosen that which their conscience dictated, they are ready to die for it. If they justify not their cause, they at least ennoble themselves and the men who, for conscience sake, fought against their government at Gettysburg, ought easily to be forgiven by the sons of men who, for conscience sake, fought against their government at Lexington and Bunker Hill. Oh! sir, as Massachusetts was first in war, so let her be first in peace, and she shall forever be first in the hearts of her countrymen.

To the toast, "Our Sister Town, Concord," the President read a letter of greeting signed by Judge E. R. Hoar and delivered by President Grant.

The toast "Women of the Revolution," was responded to by Edward Everett Hall. It was now past six o'clock, P. M., and the shivering audience was reduced to a few hundreds who quickly hurried to the nearest warmth and shelters.

Having but a single track, the Boston and Lowell Railroad with the most skillful management, found its resources wholly inadequate to transport the immense numbers of people who were eager to leave the scene. Between three o'clock P. M. and seven o'clock, one hundred and twenty cars, crowded to their utmost capacity, had passed over the road to Boston, and yet at that hour above 20,000 men, women and children were anxiously jostling each other in and around the depot. Finally, at about nine o'clock P. M., a train of forty cars, with three engines, was started, and at 10:50 P. M., reached Boston. Many of the military companies built camp fires along the track and in the fields, and the sight of the glistening bayonets and the sound of the song and jest recalled the scenes of a few years since most vividly.

THE GRAND BALL.

At 8 P. M. a promenade concert and ball was inaugurated in the grand tent which was brilliantly illuminated, and with its gay decorations and moving throng presented an enlivening appearance. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and at this hour dancing is still in progress.

The attendance at the celebration far exceeded in point of numbers any possible expectations. The Lowell railroad officials estimate the transportation of one hundred thousand souls over their road to and from Lexington and Concord during the day.

BOSTON.

THE CELEBRATION IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

BOSTON, April 19.—This city is literally deserted, thousands having gone to Concord and Lexington while additional thousands crowd the railroad depots unable to buy tickets or find transportion. Business is almost entirely suspended. The Legislature, Governor and staff and nearly all military companies left early this morning.

At Acton, Massachusetts, guns were fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset in celebration of the Centennial. The monument, erected to the memory of Davis Hayward and Hosmer, who fell in the Concord fight, was appropriately decorated. Dr. G. B. Loring delivered an address in the evening, and a ball closed the events of the day. Arlington was decorated with flags and mottoes, and salutes were fired and bells rung.

At Manchester, New Hampshire, a salute of a hundred guns was fired. Many of the adjoining towns made extraordinary display of bunting. The day was one of universal celebration throughout Eastern Massachusetts.

WORCESTER.

THE CENTENNIAL NOT FORGOTTEN.

WORCESTER, April 19.—The day is being celebrated here by the Worcester Light Infantry whose active members received and entertained the survivors of 1861 who marched with the Massachusetts Sixth regiment through Baltimore. The survivors of company K, of Boston, and company L, of Stoneham, of the same regiment, were also guests. During the parade the graves of Col. Timothy Bigelow, who commanded the Worcester minute men who set out for Concord one hundred years ago at the news of the fight, and Major Harrison W. Pratt who commanded the infantry on its march through Baltimore, were decorated. The afternoon was occupied by a dinner at the Lincoln House. This evening, the infantry gave a grand ball at Mechanics Hall in honor of their guests.

NEW YORK.

FLAGS AT FULL MAST.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The flags on City Hall, the newspaper offices, the hotels and a great number of large business houses down town were at full mast today in honor of Lexington and Concord. One hundred guns were fired at Syracuse in honor of the day.

MEXICO.

THREE MEN BURIED ALIVE.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 21.—Ten natives of Ixtacalco are on trial here for a horrible outrage. They are charged with burying three men alive, leaving only their heads above ground and then dispatching them with hatchets and knives after a prolonged torture.

LOUISIANA.

THE DERELICT AUDITOR.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Following is one column of the five solid columns of the report of the Joint Committee appointed at the General Session to examine the books of the Auditor and Treasurer, showing the character of the charges against Clinton:

By reference to exhibit "B," it will be seen that the Auditor did receive from the several tax collectors at various times during the year 1873, taxes amounting to $77,610 18 which he had not paid into the treasury on the 20th of March, 1874, nor any part thereof and up to the present date there is no evidence that any more than $32,227 63 of said sum has found its way into the treasury. We are compelled to infer that the Auditor still retains $45,382 55 of said amount, which, in the first instance he received in violation of the law and now holds in fraud of the State. His Excellency, the Governor, early in the year 1873, advertised in the official journal and in the other daily papers a notice calling upon all holders of Legislative vouchers of 1870-71 and 1872 to present the same to the Auditor for examination and approval if found correct, and he stated in this advertisement that he would sign no bill appropriating money for payment of the same, unless vouchers had been first examined and approved by the Auditor.

In response to this public notice, there was presented to the Auditor during the year 1873, for his approval, in amount of $41,500 50. Of this sum the Auditor approved $37,512 50 and disapproved $3,988 (see Auditor's report, page 97.) It is well known that many fraudulent vouchers had been issued of this character here referred to, hence the notice given by the Governor to holders of legitimate vouchers to prove up their claims before the meeting of the general Assembly in 1874. It appears that only $37,502 50 of legitimate vouchers could be found outstanding after advertising for more than six months in the public journals for holders to present them for approval, yet the very day the general appropriation bill was promulgated here was presented to the Auditor $138,557 33 of these vouchers which had not been before presented and warrants were promptly issued for them.

Another remarkable circumstance in connection with this affair must not be lost sight of. It is a notorious fact that the administration refused to warrant for vouchers he had approved and to avoid holders who were ready to demand warrants, he kept out of the way till an injunction could be prepared and served, prohibiting him from warranting for them. Notwithstanding his manifest reluctance to warrant for claims which he had approved, he readily warranted for $138,557 33 which he had not previously approved. These warrants, issued as they were in violation of the Constitution, and in contempt of the order of court restraining their issuance were subsequently funded at the warehouse of the Auditor by the Funding Board of which the Auditor is and was then a member. (See exhibit "C."

Section 3, of act No. 3 of 1874, reads thus: That if any members of said Board of Liquidation should knowingly audit and fund any illegal claim against the State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction be fined not less than $5,000, at the discretion of the Court, and any person knowingly procuring the same to be done shall be subject to the same penalty.

It will be seen by exhibit "D" from copies of letters attached to the testimony of Mr. Clinton that warrants, although dated March 17, 1874, were not delivered until after August 27, 1874, and by reference to exhibit "C," which is the testimony of the Secretary of the Funding Board, that Mr. Clinton had not signed these warrants at the time he proposed to fund them, which was nearly six months after they were dated; also, by reference to exhibit "E," which is the testimony of Mr. Mooney who was warrant clerk in the Auditor's office and whose duty it was to draw all warrants that the writing in the "stub" of warrant book is not in h his and writing. Another suspicious circumstance connected with the issue of these warrants is the fact that they are all dated the same date and numbered respectively 2,259, 2,304, 2,345, 2,386, 2,414 and 2,444, six in all. The difference between the highest and lowest number is 140 numbers while both purport to be issued the same day. Now, the law requires the Auditor to number all warrants progressively. (see section 185, revised statutes). Again warrant No. 2,606 is dated March 14, 1874, three days earlier than the date of these six warrants, and yet it is a higher number

In the month of September, 1874, the Auditor issued warrants to the amount of $60,300, for maintaining the militia of the State, said to be overdrawn by order of the Superior District Court. It is certain that there was no appropriation against which this amount of warrants was drawn, and the act was an unqualified violation of the Constitution, Article 104, the order of the Court to the contrary notwithstanding. (See exhibit "D").

Your Committee find also that the Auditor issued warrants in favor of J. W. Armstrong & Co. for the sum of $10,976 75, while no such sum was due by the State, and further, your Committee are of the opinion that the firm of J. W. Armstrong & Co. is a fiction and has no existence in fact. (See exhibit "G"). And further, this warrant was drawn for supposed expenses of the House against the funds appropriated for the use of the Senate and drawn, too, after the unexpended balance of the appropriation had elapsed as provided in act No. 14 of 1872, page 70. That the Auditor has drawn warrants on the Treasurer, not authorized by law, has been shown; that he has misappropriated funds is fully illustrated by exhibit "J," section 184 of the Revised Statutes which reads as follows: "No warrant shall be drawn by the Auditor nor paid by the Treasurer unless the money to pay the same has been previously appropriated by law;"

THE PENALTY FOR MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

Section 196 reads thus: "Should the Auditor knowingly issue any warant upon the Treasurer not authorized by law, or should he wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by law or be guilty of any oppression or extortion or receive any fee or reward for the performance of any duty not allowed by law, or should he by color of his office knowingly do any act not authorized, or in any other manner than required by law or illegally use or misapply any money belonging to the State, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and upon conviction be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than five years and be dismissed from office. Exhibit "K" is the testimony of T. F. Monroe, who was clerk of the committee appointed at the session of 1874 to examine the Auditor's books, etc. The committee made no report, but the clerk testified to the fact that the tax collectors paid to the Auditor on account of taxes and licenses for 1873, $430,786 95, more than the Auditor accounted for in his annual report for that year. He also testifies to the fact that the Auditor retained the money in his possession ninety days before paying it into the Treasury. Exhibit "L." is the testimony of L. Guichard, who also figures a large discrepancy between the sums paid by collectors and receipts reported by the Auditor. Exhibit "F." is a statement of Theo. Lepsheitz. He shows that the Auditor paid eighteen clerks of committees of the House more than the law allows. He also shows that the difference between the accounts of the House Committee on Contingent Expenses and the Auditor's warrants for the same expendieure is $7,070 76.

THE IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The impeachment resolutions against Auditor Clinton, passed the House by—yeas 73 to 21 nays.

ACTION ON THE RESOLUTION POSTPONED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, at 6 p. m., after an executive session, the joint resolution impeaching Clinton and suspending him from office was called up but the Senate adjourned without action. Gov. Kellogg was on the floor of the Senate during the afternoon, as is stated, in the interest of Clinton.

APPEAL OF THE AUDITOR.

Auditor Clinton addressed an appeal to the House in which he says the charges of fraudulent disbursements of public money have been freely made by persons whose wishes I have not acceded to which I repel as false and slanderous, every one of them.

The Auditor then says: I respectfully request and urge that you authorize, by resolution or otherwise, the President of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges to appoint an exper', known to the commercial community, as competent, honest and impartial, thus securing a report satisfactory to the public, and in justice to me. This appeal had no effect on the House.

THOSE FOUR ADDITIONAL UNSEATED MEMBERS.

Gov. Kellogg received a message from Mr. Wheeler, regarding the four members unseated yesterday in the House, in which he says: I have carefully examined the question of the four members, and while I still remain of opinion expressed to you and Packard, I feel not at liberty to give a written opinion without the concurrence of my associates.

[Signed] W. A. WHEELER.

Col. Packard states that the opinion expressed by Mr. Wheeler was that the four members are to retain their seats.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST JUDGE HAWKINS.

The House appointed a committee to investigate charges against Judge Hawkins of the Superior District Court with a view of impeaching him. A railroad war is prevailing here. The Jackson route has reduced the fare to New York to $38 and made a reduction to other points.

SPECIAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Kellogg to-day sent the following special message to both houses of the General Assembly:

I beg earnestly to impress upon the members of the General Assembly that the term for which they have been convened in extra session is rapidly drawing to a close, and that thus far no salutary measures of public benefit have been adopted. I am informed that bills for the relief of the city of New Orleans which are recommended by committees representing the commercial and business interests of the city and State are before you for action. I cannot too urgently remind you of the great importance of giving these measures your immediate and favorable consideration. There is time in the three days yet remaining of the session to take such action as will temporarily remedy many pressing evils, leaving, until your regular session, the devising of more comprehensive plans of general reform.

I again respectfully call your attention to the desirability of amending the funding law so as to give the mercantile community a representation upon the funding board and so as to enable any person to take steps to prevent the funding of invalid obligations. Permit me to say that it is expected of you under the circumstances which have brought you together that the great interests of the State and city shall receive preference in your proceedings over the advancement of party ends, and that our financial condition renders it very undesirable that the term of this session should be extended, nor can it be with justice to the tax-payer or the creditors of the State.

[Signed] WM. P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

Marshal Packard telegraphed to Congressman Frye complaining that four Republican members were unseated outside of those agreed on by the award, and received in reply a dispatch expressing sympathy.

THE RADICALS DISSATISFIED AT THE TURN OF AFFAIRS—WHAT THEY SAY.

Republicans claim that the action of the Democrats in unseating four Republicans and seating four Democrats in their places was a gross breach of the plighted faith of that party. They say the Legislature had come together with the same personal as when it adjourned at the close of the regular session, and had made all the changes recommended in the award. Both bodies had then adopted a resolution that the House should remain without change except by resignation or death of members until a new general election. Republicans contend that the only argument of any weight offered by the Democratic majority that carried the measure was that the members unseated had not been returned by the Returning Board whose other acts that same majority have repeatedly denounced as illegal. These Republicans had been seated after the contest and represented the parishes which had heretofore been strongly Republican.

The Republicans, in the Leader this morning say: What the result will be is not difficult to predict. The outraged minority in the House have no remedy in the Senate. The relations are reversed but no one believes Republicans will put themselves as much in the wrong as their opponents by retaliating on the Democratic minority in that body, but what apparently is passing measures of reform can such a body as that which now controls the House afford? What guarantee now have the people that the adjustment they believed in will produce harmony in this distracted State. It is plain that the Democrats, in taking the responsibility of breaking faith with the Republicans have broken the compact conferred, the truth of the argument they intended no justice to their opponents rendered all but partisan legislation impossible, distroyed hope of better days and less better feeling, widened the breach between the people of each side, turned the effort for reform into a struggle for office, and defeated every effort for the benefit of the people the compromise was intended to promote.

NEW YORK.

Progress of the Tilton-Beecher Trial

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when Mr. Beecher's cross-examination was resumed: On the 3d of January or 1st of January I sent an explict denial to Tilton about the charge of undue solicitation; I don't recall anything in Mrs. Tilton's conduct that would indicate an overhelming affection; I have a slight recollection of a conversation with Frank Carpenter, on the 1st of June, 1873: I do not remember saying to him, Theodore is going to publish my letter, and that it would ruin me and him also, as he could not rise on my ruin.

MORE INTERVIEWS.

Mr. Fullerton read a note, written by the witness, dated July 16, 1874, asking Moulton to call as the writer wanted to see him. Witness continued: This note was concerned in some way with the difficulty; when I wrote this, I was willing that the difficulty should be kept quiet, and should be settled by the Investigating Committee only at this time. In a conversation prior to February, 1871, Tilton said he did not want the difficulty in his family made public; I understood at the time I wrote this letter that Tilton did not wish me to visit his house, but from what source I learned this I cannot tell; in February, 1871, I had an interview with Tilton, in which he said the stories circulated about him were those of another fellow with his initials who went about the country doing all sorts of things and for which he was credited. No allusion was then made by either him or me with regard to improper proposals. This seemed to be the healing of all difficulties, and it was in a way to a fair settlement which I believed time would effect.

The usual recess was here taken.

After recess, the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was continued until adjournment but no points of interest were elicited.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour, when Beecher's cross-examination was resumed: The examination until recess consisted in the explanation of a number of additional letters, the West charges, and interview with Mrs. Moulton and Bowen.

After recess the witness was first examined relative to the blackmail story and said that at the time he made the payments to Moulton he did not consider it blackmail, that it was an act of kindness, and that not the slightest pressure was made upon him. The witness was examined at length relative to the Golden Age enterprise and said he subscribed $5,000 voluntarily and did not regard it as blackmail.

Mr. Fullerton then read as follows:

Money was obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000. Afterward, I contributed at one time $5,000. After the money had been paid over in five $1,000 bills, to raise which I mortgaged the house I live in, I felt very much dissatisfied with myself about it.

Q.—Now, did that dissatisfaction have its rise in 1874, as you have stated in the month of August? A.—Afterward, sir.

Q.—Well, sir, if it flitted through your mind when you had paid the $2,000 that blackmail was being taken from you, how did it happen that you afterward paid the $5,000? A.—I did not consider that as blackmail, sir.

Q.—You did not consider what as blackmail? A.—The $5,000.

Q.—If you regarded the $2,000 as blackmail, how did you happen to pay the $5,000 afterward? A.—I did not consider that as blackmail nor did I consider the other.

Q.—Tell me, Mr. Beecher, if you please, who it was that suggested to you that the payment of this money was blackmail? A.—I think Mr. Shearman will have to take a part of it.

Q.—Have you never read the report of the Investigating Committee? A.—I never have.

Q.—Have you any idea to-day what is in it? A.—I understood it was a triumphant acquittal.

Q.—From whom did you understand it? A.—I understood it from Rossiter Raymond and I understood it from Raymond's friends who gave me an accounts of all their doings there and various persons.

Q.—Now Mr. Beecher, you have been in the habit of publishing your sermons or having them published? A.—Yes, sir; in the habit of having them published.

Q.—State whether that is a volume of your published sermons? (Handing book to witness). A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Turn, if you please, and see whether you delivered a sermon upon the Nobility of Confession? A.—Well, if it is here I did, sir.

Q.—Well, is it there? A.—There is a sermon of that kind "Nobility of Confession." I didn't notice the heading.

Mr. Fullerton—Let me read a passage to you and see whether you recognize it.

Mr. Evarts to Fullerton—You had better read the book.

Mr. Fullerton—I will one of these days and preach to you.

The Witness—I would be very happy to see you in my pulpit.

Mr. Fullerton—Shearman will be all the audience I will want on that day.

The Witness—Sotto voce, and perhaps all you will have.

Mr. Fullerton—What!

The Witness—That was not meant for you, sir.

Mr. Fullerton then read an extract of the sermon.

Q.—And will you tell me the date when that sermon was preached if you please? A.—Sunday morning, October 4, 1868, is the date put here.

Mr. Fullerton (to Judge Neilson)—There is not generally much done, sir, after the sermon but the benediction.

Judge Neilson (to the Jury)—Will the jury get ready to retire.

The Court then adjourned.

NEW YORK, April 21—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour when the cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed and concluded by recess. He testified at length relative to his transactions with Mrs. Woodhull.

After recess, Samuel While Partridge was sworn as a witness for the defense. He testified that he lived in New Jersey; he was employed by Woodhull and Robinson from September 1849 until the 31st of December last; he was cashier of that house; he received on deposit a check of seven thousand dollars drawn by Mr. Bowen in June, 1872; a slip of paper accompanied it; he identified a check shown to him as the check in question; he also identified the slip of paper mentioned.

Mr. Evarts read the paper as follows.

"Spoils of new friends for the enrichment of the old." He called the attention of the jury to the fact that the pinholes in this paper and the check exactly corresponded. This was in Tilton's handwriting.

THE JUDGE'S SOUL WEARIED.

Judge Neilson remarked that this was one of those remote collateral matters which had been gone over again and again until his very soul was wearied.

The witness then continued: I remember the publication of Mrs Woodhull's life by Tilton, and speaking with Moulton about it, Mr. Moulton said to me something about Tilton's object in writing the life of Woodhull.

The witness was then asked what Moulton said to this.

TILTON'S AMBITION.

Mr. Beach objected and Evarts said he offered to prove by this witness that Moulton told him that Tilton wished to put himself at the head of spiritualists as they were far more numerous than the congregationalists, and that for this purpose he had published the life of Victoria Woodhull and the point in this testimony was that Tilton assigns as a reason which was asseverated by Moulton. Mr. Evarts said he did not call this witness to contradict Moulton but to show Tilton's motives in writing the publication. The counsel's proposition was to show that the publication was not for Beecher's interest but for Tilton's ambition, to put himself at the head of spiritualists of this country.

The evidence was ruled out. The witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Evarts said their next witness was Mr. Cleveland, and as it was near the hour of separation he suggested that he should not be called until to-morrow. This was concurred in and the court adjourned.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday afternoon William M. McCord of the firm of McCord & Co., Wood street, died at the family residence on Sheffield street, Allegheny. The deceased was a son of John T. McCord, Esq., of Philadelphia. Some two years since he was taken with consumption, and about a year afterwards retired from active business on account of his failing health. Notwithstanding his efforts to regain his health the disease made gradual progress and resulted in his death at the time stated. He was well known in business and social circles, and was admired by all who knew him.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

John Teets was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses and the costs divided between him and the prosecutor.

The jury were out in the case of Patrick Moran, charged by George Johnson with larceny.

George W. Scott was acquitted of a charge of horse stealing and receiving stolen goods,

Jacob Diebold, charged by Christopher Moran with assault, was acquitted.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The jury were out in the case of John Ross vs. Wm. Hesterman, an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract.

The case of F. M. and H. Brooke vs. John M. M. Muller, is on trial.

Clark vs. Frew (bond of friendship) is on trial. The case is elsewhere reported.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Lane vs. Barton & Keeny, the jury found for plaintiff for $591 32.

The case of D. L. Patterson for use of himself and others vs. The Ben Franklin Insurance Company is on trial. This is an action to recover $3,000 on the alleged verbal contract of insurance.

The case of Isaac Mills vs. John A. Jamison, an action on a promissory note, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James A. Carothers, bankrupt, Butler county. The creditors having chosen F. L. Scully, Esq., assignee, the same was approved.

Amos Belcher, bankrupt, Allegheny county. The choice of S. M. Lafferty, of Pittsburgh, as assignee, approved.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. The Register's report on petition of Reade & Keenan, for compensation as solicitors for the bankrupt, presented and filed subject to exceptions.

Simmons & Co., et al., creditors, vs, Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county The report of Register on sufficiency of number and amount of creditors approved, and the deposition of witness to act of bankruptcy at this stage of proceeding and for the purposes of this case, is held to be sufficient and the case ordered for trial at the May term next.

United States vs. Dempsey & Watkins, charged before Commissioner McCandless with distilling without giving bond. At the request of the Collector and by authority of the United States Attorney, this case was discontinued.

Joseph M. Carson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Solomon Trauerman, of this city, having been elected assignee, the same is approved.

A. G. Minehart and Samuel H. Minehart, partners as A. G. Minehart & Sons, of Brownsville, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Shafer.

George W. Holdship & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An action was made confirming the composition proceedings and making the same binding on all creditors.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

A nolle pros. was allowed William J. Simpson, charged with carrying on the auctioneering business without a license. It appeared that defendant was acting as clerk or agent for a regularly commissioned auctioneer.

The jury in the case of Patrick Moran, charged with larceny, were unable to agree and were discharged.

James McCague, charged with assault and battery by Arthur Kearny was allowed a nolle pros.

W. H. Householder and Mary Householder, jointly indicted for assault and battery, and Margaret Alexander, indicted on a similar charge, are on trial. This action grew out of alleged cruel treatment to a little girl at Etna last winter, which has already been reported.

Samuel B. McCain was acquitted of a charge of arson, with intent to defraud certain insurance companies.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Clark vs. Frew et al. is still on trial.

Graff vs. Mueller is still on trial.

Alexander C. Lohr vs. John Newell; sci. fa. on a mechanics lien. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of D. L. Patterson, for use of himself and others vs. the Ben Franklin Insurance Company, a compulsory non suit was entered against plaintiffs.

The jury found for defendant in the case of Mills vs. Jamison.

The case of Isaac Mills vs. John A. Jamison and Wm. Andrew, an action of ejectment, is on trial.

The case of John Thompson vs. Jacob Fell, an action to recover for alleged malicious prosecution, is on trial.

Roddy Patterson vs. Richard Long, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $145 75.

George A. Cochran vs. Sarah L. Sims and John L. Lambie, administrators of William H. Sims, deceased, and Ann Reed owner; sci. fa. on a mechanics lien. On trial.

In the case of Isaac Mills vs. John A. Jamison, a motion was made for a new trial on the part of the defendant.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John L. Mills, retail grocer, Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Jacob Kurner, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made restraining John L. Zimmerly and V. Barron from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Concord Savings Bank, debtor, Butler county. Restraining order granted against W. Campbell, Jr., was dissolved.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Creditors having chosen J. H. White, Esq., of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

J. S. Haymaker, Esq., was on motion of D. T. Patterson, admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts.

CRIMINAL TRIAL LIST.

Following is the list of criminal cases set for trial at the May term. Those marked with a (*) are charged with counterfeiting.

United States vs. Simon Frazier; *Philip Brady; Thomas Kirkpatrick; Wm. Myers; *Stephen Payne; Elizabeth Orr; Geo. Groves; *Stephen Payne et al.; Wm. Howard et al.; *Daniel Finegan; Mary Bailey; Joseph R. Fricke; Frederick Vierheller, Benjamin Hook et al.; Christian Meyer, Jr.; Patrick McLaughlin; *Jesse Province; Wm. J. Smith; John Heberling; Charles Guyer; Samuel McLain; Julius Wenthrop; Milledge R. Johnson; *Eli A. Mardis; *Eli Mardis; *D. W. Gilbert; Fred Boddie; *Math. Golen, alias, &c. (2); *John McKinley; James Johnston, Frederick Jedico; Charles Swenson; James H. Dickson; Charles Coop; *Henry Sweet; Bernard Vogle; John Renshaw et al.; *Scott Mardis; Thomas Thompson; Daniel Ward; Philip W. Smith; Miles R. O'Connor; J. Faas; John H. Langkamp; Guy C. Scofield, John Hughes; Thomas Kilhocker; Anthony Laroche; David Byers; Charles Montgomery; Charles Kennedy; John McQuillen; *J. B. Keith; Lizzie Ryan; J. M. White.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

W. H. Householder, Mary Householder and Margaret Alexander, charged on oath of Louisa Householder with maltreatment are still on trial. The prosecutrix is a girl of twelve years, a daughter of Householder and a step daughter of Mrs. Householder, who live in Etna borough. The prosecutrix charges the defendants having given her lye to drink, pouring wax upon her body; whipping her with a hoop; locking her in a cellar and partially starving and freezing her by refusing to furnish her with sufficient food and clothing. The defense deny generally and specifically all the allegations and produced witnesses who testified that she was well treated and fed.

Joseph Lofink, Jr., plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor on election day.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Clark vs. Frew et al., is still on trial.

In the case of Alex. Lohr vs. John Newell, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, the jury is out.

In the case of F. M. & H. Brooke vs. John M. Mueller, an alleged breach of contract in refusing to receive malt, the jury found for plaintiffs for $125.

Charles H. Armstrong vs. The Atlas Works. Rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why judgment in this case should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of John Thompson vs. Jacob Fell, the jury found for plaintiff for $30.

The case of George A. Cochran vs. the administrators of the estate of Wm. H. Sims, deceased, and Ann Reed, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

In the case of Isaac Mills vs. Jamison & Andrews, is still on trial.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

Warton Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Assignee's petition presented and order made for the sale of certain property at private sale.

Charles A. Boucher, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Having complied with the law is discharged from bankruptcy.

National Iron Co. Danville. Rule granted on the creditors to show cause why an order should not be passed authorizing the assignee to compound certain claims. Rule returnable on the 18th prox.

Jared M. Brush, Andrew Lyons and Andrew Miller. Resolution of composition ordered to be recorded and to be binding on all the parties concerned for the purposes named, and the proceedings relating to said composition are accepted and confirmed absolutely in each of the above cases.

T. S. Woodruff, assignee, vs. Milnor Ohlman. Order made extending the time for taking testimony before the master, for thirty days from the expiration of said rule.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS.

MILLS THAT HAVE RESUMED.

Messrs. Byers, McCullough & Co. have leased the mill in the Twenty-eighth ward, formerly operated by McKnight & Co., and in a week or so will have it in full operation.

The twenty-five furnaces in the mill of Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., in the Thirtieth ward, will be lighted next week. The mill employs about two hundred and fifty hands.

Fifty workmen commenced operation yesterday in the mill of Messrs. Graff, Bennett & Co., Thirty-third ward. The full force will soon be put to work.

The American Iron Works, Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, are running now in every department. They have seventy-two puddling furnaces and twenty-five hundred men.

Messrs. Chess, Smythe & Co. have two hundred men employed at their iron works in the Twenty-sixth ward. They run twenty puddling furnaces.

Twenty-six puddling furnaces are in operation at the mills of Mess

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A BUDGET OF NEWS BY MAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The Pacific Mail steamer Colorado arrived last night. The steamer left Hong Kong on the 25th of March. It is now known that government changes of considerable importance are impending. A modification of the present form of administration is expected. Great secrecy thus far has been maintained by officials owing to efforts of foreign ministers to interfere in the disposition of Japanese internal affairs the past two weeks.

The Mikado was ill but is now recovering.

The rule requiring the payment of two cent on newspapers arriving from America is abolished by the Japanese postoffice for public convenience.

THE FORMOSA QUESTION.

There is considerable excitement among Japanese soldiers in consequence of the news that the Chinese have already provoked a conflict with the savages of Formosa. Opinions are expressed that China should be required to give a guarantee for at least reasonable treatment of the Aborginies. The circumstance of China having exacted submissive acknowledgments from the Lew Chew islanders, which is yet unexplained, and adds to the feeling of indignation against that Empire. The Lew Chewans concerned have arrived in Yeddo in obedience to the government's summons in the case now undergoing investigation.

In May, 1874, the exportation of rice from Japan was prohibited, owing to the possibility of war. The restrictions are now removed by the government order.

NEW RAILWAYS.

Several new railways are projected in various parts of Japan. Telegraphic communication is now established between all important cities of Japan. Intelligence of the proposal to return one-half of the Simonoski indemnity is coldly received in Japan. It is felt that the money either does or does not belong to the United States. The offer to refund a portion would not be cordially welcomed. In the present state of opinion, partial acknowledgment would probably be refused.

The taxes on two hundred and fifty small articles of trade is abolished, and transferred to tobacco and native ware, which will now yield about two million dollars.

BATTLE IN FORMOSA.

HONG KONG, March 15. SHANGHAI, March 17.—Particulars have been received of the fight in Formosa between the Savages and Chinese troops. Two Chinese officers ventured in January last to enter the region of the Botan aborigines and were immediately killed. On February thirteenth, a body of two hundred troops, were sent from the village of Hong Kong to the west coast of Africa to retaliate. They burned one village and put the inhabitants to death, including old men, women and children. On their return they were surrounded and routed, with a loss of ninety killed, among whom was the Chinese leader. The Savages' deaths is estimated at thirty. There is much excitement in China. There are rumors of large forces to be despatched to the scene.

Additional foreign loans are about to be negotiated by China. The work on Fuchas telegraph continues uninterrupted. The company was destroyed by mobs.

The river Min at Fuchas is to be dredged being in places almost entirely obstructed.

A TORPEDO BOAT

of novel construction was launched from the yard of a local firm a few days ago, intended for the government. It is proposed to make a trial of her powers in a week or two at the Imperial Arsenal at Yokohama.

The Nagasaki Express mentions the wreck of the British bark Pride of the Thames on Mount Suez rock. It was considered impossible to raise her, when she was put up for sale by auction.

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, there was a long and excited debate on the petition praying for dismissal from the bench of Judges who sat in the Tichborne trials, on the ground of partiality and corruption, and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons for similar reasons. On motion of Disraeli the petition was rejected.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET

was submitted to the House to-night by the Chancellor of Exchequer. It shows that the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1875, was £593,833; expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at £75,268,000 and the revenues at £75,685,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000. The Chancellor stated that these estimates are liable to be affected by supplementary estimates in connection with the Irish educational measure and other matters. The only change in taxation he proposes is the re-adjustment of the Brewers' license, and of stamp duties, through which he expects the surplus will be reduced to £357,000.

Mr. Childers said the estimates were too finely drawn and he anticipated a deficit.

The Budget includes the following plan for the reduction of the public debt. The charge, on account of the debt for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876, is estimated at £26,215,000. This charge is to be gradually increased until it amounts to £28,000,000 in 1877; at which figure it shall permanently remain. The yearly overplus, which is not required for the payment of interest shall be applied to the redemption of the debt. Thus, in thirty years, £213,000,000 of the debt can be cancelled.

BELGIUM.

RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—In the Chamber of Deputies this evening, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that the Government yesterday received Germany's reply to its last note. The reply cites no fresh facts. It descants on the principles of international law involved in the discussion, and expresses the hope that Belgium will seize the opportunity to dissipate the impression that Germany intended to attack the liberty of the press in Belgium. The Minister, after informing the House of the contents of the note, said in addition to this correspondence courteous verbal explanations have been exchanged with the German representative, and in conclusion he assured the Chamber that the Belgian Government sincerely desired to strengthen the good relations with Germany.

ENGLAND.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS OF MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

LONDON, April 16.—Four crowded revival meetings were held to-day. One, especially devoted to students for the ministry took place at Spurgeon's tabernacle. Mr. Moody delivered an address on Christian work which was rapturously applauded. Thousands rose at his invitation to go into the streets and work for Christ.

GERMANY.

THE REVIEAL WORK OF MR. SMITH.

BERLIN, April 16.—Success of the revival mission of Pearsall Smith, in this city and other towns in Germany is increasing. Immense crowds attend meeting and members of the nobility occupy seats on the platforms.

The Empress of Austria has given a private audience to Mr. Smith.

SPAIN.

MORE OUTRAGES BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, April 16.—It is reported that the Carlists seized a number of women and children in the province of Soria and threatened to shoot them unless ransomed.

BELGIUM.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

PARIS, April 15.—L'Univers reports that Prussia has addressed another note to Belgium in relation to the anti-Prussian pamphlet published in Antwerp.

ROME.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

ROME, April 15.—Annibal Capalti, created Cardinal in 1868, is dead.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, April 17.—The first open demonstration by the miners of this section took place to-day. Early this afternoon a procession of 1,000 men from Sugar Notch, Warrior Run and Nanticake marched through the city. Their approach had not been heralded. They were a motley and rough-looking crowd. Their officers were mounted and the commander was dressed in a uniform of the militia of the State. They had a drum corps, two brass bands and carried the stars and stripes and a large number of banners.

THE MOTTOES.

The following were some of the mottoes: "If Union is Strength, Sugar Notch is a Samson;" "Our Cause is Just and we Will Win;" "While We've a Crust we Will not Give;" "Traitors Should be Branded with the Mark of Cain; "Bribers and Betrayers are Useless;" "Our Union is Noble and Strong;" "No Surrender Till Hell Freezes Over, and then We'll Crawl out Under the Ice." Two men carried

A MINIATURE SCAFFOLD

with an effigy in a miner's garb bearing the inscription "A Model Betrayer and Blackguard." One banner had a representation of a man being shot from behind, and above were the words "A Traitor's Doom." The procession was not halted in the city and no riotous conduct was manifested. The demonstration was for the purpose of intimidating such as are tired of the strike and want to go to work.

THE RECOVERY OF "ELAINE."

The excitement created by the bold abstraction of the celebrated painting of "Elaine," last Thursday night, was succeeded by a corresponding degree of rejoicing when the announcement was circulated yesterday morning that the treasure had been recovered, in a comparatively uninjured condition, and that the thieves had been quietly penned in the innermost recesses of the City Prison. The painting was taken to the office of the Chief of Police, where it was spread out upon the top of a table, tilted toward the light, and during a greater part of the forenoon a constant stream of visitors prevailed, the line entering at one door, passing round the table, and dragging its slow exit at another door. The scene was suggestive of the remains of some illustrious departed lying in state, and gazing on death itself instead of the painting of a poetical fancy.

In what manner the clue was obtained is one of the secrets of the detectives. Suffice it to remark that some time on Saturday the fact was known to Captain Lees that the missing painting was deposited in a lodging-house on Third street, between Market and Stevenson, and in the joint custody of six thieves of ordinarily small pretensions, all of whom were concerned in the larceny. It then became a matter of very shrewd management to capture all of the rascals and secure the valuable property before an apprehension that they were suspected should lead them to destroy the painting. A descent was made upon this house at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and Captain Lees collared one of the thieves, named James Curran, in his room. Simultaneously other officers hovered over three more of the thieves, named O'Neil, Wallace and Allen, who were carousing in a beer saloon at the corner of Kearny and Post streets; and another named Donahue was captured in a house at No. 533 Mission streets. The sixth one, James E. Murphy, was taken in yesterday. Captain Lees made a demand on Curran for the painting immediately on arresting him, and the thief supposing that one or more of his accomplices had exposed the whole affair, did not attempt any deception, but frankly told the officer that the painting had been removed about two hours previously to a place on Langton street, a small thoroughfare between Seventh and Eighth, Howard and Mission streets. Thither the captain proceeded with all speed, and recovered the missing property. The painting was found secreted in a bed in a small tenement occupied by the mother of the prisoner Wallace, but there was no reason to suppose that the old lady had any knowledge of the fact. It was carefully rolled up, covered with a piece of cotton, which was sealed, and bearing the inscription "Custom House Official Maps." From the admissions made it is known that Allen entered the store of Snow and May, ascended to the art gallery and cut the painting from the frame, while four of his confederates kept watch without. The expectation in committing the theft was to procure a large reward for the return of the painting, and had the valuable work not been recovered promptly, it is probable that the thieves would have destroyed it in their disappointment, as such a course had already been proposed by one or more of the number.—[San Francisco Bulletin, April 5.

THE NORTHWESTERN WHEAT CROP.

The Chicago Times prints despatches from all sections of the Northwest showing the condition of the next wheat crop. The situation is summarized as follows:

"The area of winter wheat sown is fully up to the average of previous years, and in some localities shows an increase. Comparatively little has been winter-killed notwithstanding the severity of the past winter—a fact that is attributable to the abundance of snow. The crop looks well, and gives promise of at least an average yield, if no untoward event should intervene between this and harvest. Where spring wheat is raised sowing has not been wholly completed, but in the more southerly localities the area sown is fully up to the average. Elsewhere farmers are making preparations to put in more than the customary amount. They will not sow less, certainly, than in previous years.

"Taken altogether, the prospects for wheat are flattering. Of course, a drought, or an unusual invasion of the chinch-bug or grasshopper, would considerably change the aspect of affairs, but admitting that these pests will be able to do no more damage this year than previously, there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. Unless all the indications fail, the wheat crop of 1875 in the territory tributary to Chicago will equal in yield the crop of 1874, if it does not exceed it by a million or two of bushels."

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The case of Robert H. Lindsay, charged by Mrs. Fathey McKee with purjury occupied the entire day and is still on trial.

The jury in the case of Phillip Murray, charged with the murder of James White, was still out at the adjournment of Court.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Manly D. Holt vs. Geo. W. Canfield is still on trial.

The jury were out in the case of Henry Hogdon vs. Henry Bourke.

In the case of Thomas Vick and wife vs. Dr. A. Arthurs, counsel for plaintiffs, made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., Albert N. Sutton, Esq., was admitted to practice in this Court.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

N. B. Lance vs. Barton & Keeny is still on trial.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

The following cases were disposed of: Estate of John Carigan, deceased; estate of Robt. A. Chisholm, minor; estate of John J. Davis, deceased; estate of Joseph Mazon, deceased.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

United States vs. Joseph Wagner, tobacco dealer, indicted, tried and found guilty, at the last October term for buying unstamped cigars. Case discontinued by the United States Attorney by authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The United States Attorney brought suit against Briggs & Kerr, owners of the steamer "Stella," for penalties incurred for a pilot who was not licensed by the Board of Inspectors.

Ritzman & Keller, bankrupts, Centre county. Jacob Ritzman discharged from bankruptcy.

A. B. & T. A. Demorest, bankrupts, Lycoming county. Assignee's report of of the sale of certain real estate, presented and confirmed.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. An order was made confirming the Register's report of composition with the creditors, and making the proposition binding on all the creditors.

The Cascade Iron Company and Escanaba Furnace Company, debtors, Pittsburgh. The return day of the order to show cause why the persons composing said copartnership should not be declared bankrupts, and the return day of the restraining orders extended to the 29th inst.

Simmons & Co., et al., creditors, vs. Thos. J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. Argument on the sufficiency of the creditors' petition in regard to the number joining therein, by Mr. Purviance for creditors, and Gen. Coffroth for debtor. The decision of the Court withheld.

M. A. Woodward, assignee, vs. Susanna McClean. Plaintiff allowed to amend the original bill.

Brown-Struthers Iron Works et al., creditors, filed a petition against L. D. Galligen, of Warren county. The usual order to show cause was granted. An order was also made restraining certain execution creditors.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The case of Robert Lindsay, charged by Mrs. Fathey McAfee with perjury, occupied the entire morning. The jury, however, returned a verdict of guilty in a few minutes after retiring. Counsel for defendant moved for a new trial, complaining that the charge of the Court was in the nature of an argument.

The next case taken up was that of Jno. Gilmore, charged by Michael Dean with cruelty to animals. A verdict of not guilty was returned.

Jacob Diebold is on trial charged with assault.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of George Hodgdon vs. Henry Bourk, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $386 85.

Sarah McWilliams et al. for use, vs. Leonard E. Johns; sci. fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiffs for $7,750 50.

James Blythe vs. Charlotte Blume, for work done in fitting up a store. On trial.

Reel, assignee vs. K. Bracken. Motion made and reasons filed for a new trial on part of defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Isaac Mills vs. John Jamison; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,393 66.

Ann Hart vs. Herman Miersch. On application of plaintiff, R. S. McClully was appointed to survey, ascertain and determine the lines, boundaries and interferences of the lands of the parties in the case.

A similar order was made in the case of Ann Hart vs. John Rupert.

The case of N. B. Lance vs. Barton & Keeny, is still on trial.

Kennedy Marshall, for use of Susan Dalzell, vs. Thomas Boggus, with notice to Louis Hilke, terre tenant, a sci. fa. on a mortgage. Jury out.

District Court—Judge McCandless.

M. R. Colvin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for discharge of bankrupt presented and order made for final hearing on the 6th prox.

Baer & Stegmeyer, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens, except unpaid purchase money.

A. T. McCarty, Tioga county, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and order made for examination of bankrupt and meeting of creditors June 22, before Register Smith.

Joseph Schilling, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Petition of Justus Rineman, creditor, referred to Register Willard for examination.

Hiram K. Berlin, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Abram Nesbit, creditor, presented and order made referring the same to Register Willard.

John Levi, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Edward Hughes, creditor, referred to Register Willard.

U. S. vs. Briggs & Kerr, owners of steamer Stella. Suit for penalties in employing an unlicensed pilot. Penalties paid and proceedings discontinued.

Seth Watkins, Tioga county. Voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and referred to Register Smith.

Report of Register Willard on claims of certain lien creditors of John Love, H. W. Wall, W. B. Gillett, H. Poit, and Moyes, Murray & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county, presented and confirmed, subject to exceptions.

R. K. Armstrong, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Order made for creditors' meeting to consider bankrupt's proposition for composition.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Lorenzo Miller was fined $125 and costs for illegal liquor selling.

Jacob Snyder, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $50.

Jacob Doerr, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $50 and costs.

Peter Berger, for selling liquor without license, was fined $100.

Robert G. Crawford, for assault and battery, was fined $5 and costs.

Moses Hickenbottom, for felonious assault on John C. McGilvray, was sentenced to jail for one year;

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Stowe.

Wilhelmina Deitchenmiller and Eliza Bertram filed petitions to secure their separate earnings.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of B. Cohen to Wm. Oppenheimer, the final account of the assignee was approved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Old and wife to John Kirkpatrick, James L. Old was discharged as assignee.

In the divorce case of Ahl vs. Ahl, a rule was granted on defendant to show cause why he should not furnish a bill of particulars.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Frederick Eversman and wife to John Marshall and James Geniff, Robert McEldowney and James Little were appointed appraisers.

George Hiltenbrand and Thomas St. Clair were appointed appraisers in the voluntary assignment of E. Houston & Son to Terence Campbell.

In the voluntary assignment of Nicholas Snyder the appraisement was presented and ordered to be filed.

In the voluntary assignment of Wm. and Allen Means to Wm. T. Trumble, the report of the appraiser was confirmed.

The report of viewers was presented and confirmed nisi in the case of the North Fayette township school district vs. John Stonecepher.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of N. Snyder, the inventory and appraisement were presented and ordered to be filed.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville. Hearing on rule to show cause why the specifications of objection to bankrupts discharge should not be stricken off, continued to 30th inst.

W. E. Schmertz & Co. vs. King Bros., debtors, New Castle. Argument on motion for injunction, by Mr. Bingham for and Mr. Kennedy contra. Decision reserved.

Wm. Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh. Return day on order to show cause why debtors should not be adjudged bankrupts, extended to 24th inst.

Steel & Co., debtors, Crawford county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Roberts & Co. vs. Collins Bros., Venango county. Petition of F. L. Seely for compensation for drawing schedules presented and referred to Register Harper.

E. D. Beigel, bankrupt, Somerset county. Order made restraining Robert Steckman from interfering with the property of bankrupt.

Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, Crawford county. Petition for compensation to petitioning creditors' solicitor presented and referred to Register Harper.

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, commencing the third Monday of May:

Albert Diamond, blacksmith; Joseph Pollock, painter; Albert Bindley, contractor; Michael Cunningham, gent; A. L. Jones, gent; Jos. Caughey, blacksmith; W. S. Reno, captain; Albert Pearson, street master; Robert Boeeger, merchant; Henry Thomas, baker; John Hulihan, saloon; D. W. C. Carroll, boiler maker; Christ Miller, marble cutter; J. E. Saville, cabinet maker; Henry Murphy, carpenter; George Addy, plumber; Henry E. White, contractor; J. G. Beam, carpenter; Timothy Barrett, saloon; Wm. F. Brown, grocer; Wm. Stewart, blacksmith; Michael Woods, saloon; William Chiswell, carpenter; A. F. Bayne, farmer; Alex. Moore, merchant; Jno. West, caulker; Henry Sageman, gardener; Jos. Corville, painter; Neal McFarland, shoemaker; Charles Nalser, hotel; David Stevenson, sawyer; Frank Patterson, gent; B. Byrne, gent; H. M. Donohue, cutter; Hugh McGonigle, engineer; Casper Reel, Jr., farmer; Thomas Morrow, livery; Wm. J. Graham, shoemaker; Sebastian Keohler, shoemaker; H. Hupp, mill; Daniel Donoghan, saloon; W. J. McGregan, grocer; Henry Oche, heater; Samuel Walker, merchant; Bernard Doyle, laborer; David Collins, puddler; Wm. Beatty, carpenter; Christian Musser, butcher; W. H. Phipps, minister; Jno. Larimer, foreman; Henry Tyler, lawyer; Thos. King, carpenter; Christ. Wilhelm, grocer; Jas. D. Wilson, clerk; Joseph Jones, news agent; P. B. Brant, clerk; A. J. Gibson, painter; Wm. Garrison, engineer; Richard Morrow, farmer; M. M. Felker, dry goods.

The following gentlemen will be required to serve as jurors in the Common Pleas No 2, commencing on the first Monday of May:

Thomas Tourrs, dairyman; James Lindsay, blacksmith; George Breen, shoemaker; Edward Hughes, clerk; P. H. Lauffman, merchant; John Harper, farmer; Harry Neeb, reporter; Longo Young, pilot; John W. Tim, whipmaker; A. Yearkins, cooper; James Leech, gent; Sedgewick Wells, gent; John Kroft, shoemaker; John Kensler, plasterer; Henry T. Green, civil engineer, Wm. Anderson, reporter; James Coulson, merchant; George D. Roach, real estate agent; Wm. M. Arthurs, gent.; Adam Hoffden, butcher. Jas. P. O'Neil, editor; Samuel Ross, gent; Jos. Pedicord, shoemaker; John Darragh, gent; Hugh Callahan, saloon; Wash. Watson, miner; Solomon Kreps, steward; Michael Glilch, saloon; James Quest, stone-cutter; Philip Newart, gardener; Francis L. Lyda, carpenter; Hugh McAfee, gent; John G. Stottler, farmer; Henry Meyers, boiler; J. S. Snyder, saloon; James Richards, merchant; Geo. Findley, gent; William Morrow, farmer; Samuel Kennedy, carpenter; Robert Ray, bricklayer; John Case, laborer; Moses Chess, gent; Jacob B. Yong, miner; William B. Andres, road commissioner; Joseph Ashunth, merchant; Michael Bowman, Mathias Fisher, farmer; A. L. Robinson, gent; Henry Hagan, gent; David Foster, carpenter; William Reed, janitor; John W. O'Brien, saloon; S. C. Traverman, merchant; W. J. Miller, clerk; Henry Quinette, farmer; Robert Dickey, merchant; Joseph Bryant, waiter; Henry Seamon, carpenter; Fred. K. Beckert, Sr., gent.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

FROM BUTLER COUNTY ALSO.

Samuel Miller of Butler county is the possessor of a two hundred acre farm near McCandless Postoffice, Butler county. Some time ago he was visited by two sharpers, who "turned" his head by relating how, under their management, he might pile up ducats to a fabulous extent in stock speculations. The sharpers finally so worked on Mr. M's. credulity that in response to a telegram, he met the fascinating brokers in Freeport, where, under the names of J. H. Williams and James Pitts, they succeeded in inducing him to meet them in this city on Wednesday. Miller in the mean time had borrowed $500, and coming to the city, met one of friends in Ruckeisen's saloon on Sixth street. Mr. Pitts; after he and Miller had moistened their clay to the requisite consistency, took charge of the money and the twain started out for a walk. While crossing the Mechanic's street bridge, Pitts told Miller that he didn't think it was worth while for him to go in with five hundred dollars and handed it back to him, remarking that he had better put it in his pocket and keep it there, as it was dangerous to exhibit it. Mr. P. accompanied his "friend" to the West Penn depot, and in consideration of his bootless trip, paid his fare and gave him the odd dollar in change as a fund to keep up his vitality on the way home to Butler. Mr. Miller didn't dare to look at his money until he was sure he was out of the way of sharpers. When he did look his hair almost stood on end at discovering that his pile of notes, five hundred dollars in value, had dwindled down to seven dollars. As Mr. M. is worth something like $20,000, he can stand the loss and may live to laugh over his mishap. Bought wisdom is said to be worth more than any other kind. After this when strangers offer to "let him into a nice little thing," he will be able to recall his stock brokerage experience.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HOW FAR MAN MAY EXERCISE HIS GOD GIVEN DOMINION OVER THE BRUTE CREATION—THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S FIRST CASE IN COURT.

(From The Daily Post, of April17.)

The first case of the Humane Society which has reached Court was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Gilmore, tried yesterday. It was a test case to determine how far a man may go in punishing a beast of burden to force it to earn its grub, and to enforce the dominion which the Almighty conferred upon Adam and his descendants some six thousand years ago.

The animal in question was a balky young mare belonging to Mr. Maginn, the Allegheny confectioner. It was shown that the animal utterly refused to pull and lay down twice rather than yield to the driver's solicitations, backed by a whip and a wooden picket, to go on.

In charging the jury, His Honor, Judge Ewing went back of all our American law givers and even slighted Blackstone, Coke *et ed omne genus*, and quoted from the Giver of all law, to show that man's jurisdiction must be recognized by the whole brute creation. The authority given is found in Genesis 1st chapter and 28th verse; "And God blessed them: And God said unto them, be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." His Honor then informed the jury that so much force as was necessary to enforce this dominion was not unlawful or cruel, and they brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Gibson, for the defense, also quoted at length from the Bible to prove the position taken by the Judge.

This departure from the usual authorities cited in Court created considerable confusion in the minds of some officials who but rarely consult the sacred volume. One of them stated that he didn't think there was so much in that old book kept to swear witnesses upon. He never dreamed that any legal illumination could be drawn from it. Although much of our law is founded upon the Mosaic code, yet many people have almost forgotten that such a jurist as Moses ever existed.

THE WHITE MURDER.

THE JURY AFTER SIXTY-EIGHT HOURS DELIBERATION, FIND MURRAY GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE—HIS COUNSEL WILL MOVE FOR A NEW TRIAL.

The jury in the Murray-White murder case, after remaining out so long that most people began to think they would remain out all summer, or agree to disagree and be finally discharged, at length decided about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon to bring in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and Court re-convened to receive their decision. The verdict occasioned considerable surprise, as almost every one expected a verdict of manslaughter, or at most, murder in the second degree, as although none contended that the prisoner was justified in killing his tormentor, yet it was believed that the aggravation was very great. The demeanor of Murray, when the dread verdict was announced, was the same as at every preceding stage of the trial, and he exhibited less emotion than the majority of the spectators. After the verdict had been announced by the foreman, the jury were polled and each man gave the same response as the foreman.

It is said that the jury, when they retired on Wednesday evening, stood six to six on verdicts of murder in the first and second degrees. On Friday night they stood eleven for a verdict of murder in the first degree and one for a verdict in the second degree. The twelfth man adhered to his original conviction until noon on Saturday.

Mr. Marshall, one of Murray's counsel, announced his intention to move for a new trial.

CUT TO PIECES.

A BRAKEMAN FRIGHTFULLY CRUSHED AT THE FEDERAL STREET CROSSING ALLEGHENY.

(From The Daily Post, April 16)

Between three and four o'clock last evening James Sheridan, a brakeman on the Ft. Wayne Railroad attempted to board a train at the Federal street crossing, and missing his footing fell between the cars and in an instant was torn to pieces. Some portions of his body were hurled fully twenty feet from the track. So frightfully was the victim mangled that nothing but his boots were recognizable.

Sheridan was a young man about twenty-eight years of age and resided in Baden. He was unmarried, and had been employed on the road for the past three years. The Coronor was notified and will hold an inquest on the remains this morning. The remains were taken to Rodney & Smith's undertaking rooms, on Ohio street.

BLOOD DISEASES.

The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint and spinal diseases, all of which belongs to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Ia., July 14, 1872.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discoveery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Discovery is sold by druggists.

THE STRIKE.

Alluding to the deplorable state of things now existing in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, the New York Tribune makes the following reference to the recent troubles in this city:

Even when a strike has some foundation in reason it is still usually injurious to all parties concerned. The contest in Pittsburgh between the Iron Association and their boilers and puddlers has ended in an apparent victory for the latter. There may be said to have been some logic in this struggle of the boilers, as the effort of the iron masters was to reduce their wages to a point below the average paid for the same kind of work in other parts of the country. The strike has defeated that reduction, but at heavy loss to both sides. The lock-out has lasted five months. For five months the laborers have earned nothing; nearly half a year of their lives has been thrown away. The difference they fought for will never make good that loss. The employers, on the other hand, have evidently suffered severely also. They admit that the Western mills have been taking away their work from them during this period of idleness. And this will be almost universally the case. In times like these there is a surplus of labor all over the world. If men refuse in one region to work for what their work will bring, the cessation of production in that region will stimulate production in another, and the result will be a dead loss to the community where work has been stopped. If employers, by an error of judgment, refuse to pay the honest average rate of wages, of course they suffer by the derangements which ensue. We doubt if there has been a strike in the history of labor which has not injured both employers and laborers. This is the case even where they are peaceably conducted; but where they are accompanied by terrorism or violence against those laborers who want to work and support their families, they cease to be questions of political economy and become crimes, to be dealt with promptly according to law.

TEACHERS IN COUNCIL.

The Pittsburgh Teacher's Academy held a reunion on Saturday afternoon, Prof. Burtt in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, Miss Sarah N. Greybeil of the Lawrence school and Miss Mary L. Evans of the Bayard school were initiated as members.

Mr. George Smith of the South Side and Miss M. Stratton of the Lincoln schools were elected to membership.

After the transaction of minor business the meeting adjourned to meet on the third Saturday of May, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, when Prof. Burtt will lecture on "The Academy: its Functions and Uses."

WHEN your liver is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

MWS&W

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you.

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,

Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.

de29- THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with worksole veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES. SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 208 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.

de2 MWFD&W5mos.

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

W-s&W

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,

FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

5-g C. COLEMAN & SON

Stock Speculations!

Conducted by us in every form on commission only. Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses and lowest rates. Cost $100 to $200. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.

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PATENTS.

GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 140 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above.

fe17-1yd&W

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

305 LIBERTY STREET

Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. 37 Send for price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.

1s&W

BOILERS and ENGINES

On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,

Nos. 38 and 40, Park Way, Allegheny, Pa.

ja3-1yrW

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. Circular free.

BRIDE & CO.,

fe6:3mW 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal

Hand Drills and Wheel Hoes. Twelve new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & Co., Mfrs., 1128 Market St., Phila., Pa. Circular free. A Live Agent Wanted in every town.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents for sample box, direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia.

mh5:16tW

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS., Richmond, Ind.

ap9:1o6 W

$200 a month to agents, everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., Buchanan, Mich.

ap17:3tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Grant School House, situated on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY, A. D. 1875, being the 4 in day of the month, at 10 o'clock A. M., and select viva voca by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent the three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act.

A. T. DOUTHETT,

County Superintendent Allegheny Co., Pa.

Office—49 Diamond, Allegheny, Pa.

April 13, 1875. ap17:2W

HARRISBURG.

Proclamation of the Governor.

HARRISBURG, April 16—The following is a copy of a proclamation issued by Governor Hartranft to-day.

Pennsylvania ss. In the name and by authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

I. John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have caused this proclamation to issue, and in compliance with the provisions of Article four, Section fifteen, of the Constitution thereof, do hereby give notice that I have filed, with my objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth the following bills passed by both houses of the General Assembly, viz;

Senate bill No. 20, entitled an act to declare the Trustees of the General Assemble of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, to be the legal successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House, and to authorize the latter corporation to transfer the property held by them to the former.

Senate bill No. 25, entitled a supplement to an act relating to writs of quo warranto approved June 14, 1836, authorizing writs of quo warranto in certain cases.

House bill No. 39, entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles, approved the 22d day of March, 1862.

Senate bill No. 40, entitled an act to repeal the first section of an act relative to the appointment of Sealer of Weights and Measures, approved the 20th day of February, 1872, so far as the same relates to the appointment of such officer in and for the county of Dauphin.

Senate bill No. 65, entitled an act to validate certain conveyances male by married women.

Senate bill No. 82, entitled a supplement to an act entitled an act relative to Courts in this Commonwealth, approved May 4, 1852, to provide for the service of writs on agents, clerks, attorneys in fact, managers or general agents of non-resident defendants in certain cases.

Senate bill No. 174, entitled an act authorizing common carriers, factors, commission merchants and other persons to sell goods, wares, merchandize, baggage and other property unclaimed or perishable, upon which they have a lien.

Senate bill No. 183, entitled an act to amend an act concerning the sale of railroads, canals, turnpikes, bridges and plank roads, approved the 8th day of April, 1861, and to extend the provisions thereof to all corporations.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this, 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1875, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-ninth.

By the Governor,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
M. S. QUAY.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Governor signed and approved the following acts of the General Assembly today, viz:

An act to provide for appeals in cases where the County Commissioners and Auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of County Treasurers, and to repeal an act entitled, a supplement to an act relating to County Treasurers, passed the 15th of April, 1834, approved the 18th day of April, 1874, in regard to the compensation of County Treasurers.

An act, authorizing the Burgess and town Council of each of the several boroughs throughout this Commonwealth, to levy and collect a gas, kerosene oil and water tax.

A joint resolution providing for a special committee to make an investigation into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—The report of the Committee on Elections, embodying the terms of the award, was adopted in the House by a vote of 82 to 15. Most of the members displaced made speeches intimating their acquiescence.

Mr. Poindexter, of Assumption, one of the colored members ousted by the award, said he had the satisfaction of giving up his seat to know that his old master, who had always been just and kind would take it. This was an honor which did not occur every day.

The joint resolution recognizing the Kellogg government, and pledging members to support the efforts of the Governor in the line of reform and good government, was adopted by the House at 1:45 by a vote of 89 to 18.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections, after reciting the preamble and resolutions referred to them as telegraphed In last night's report that having considered the same, they are of the opinion and report that said R. R. Bearsly, E. F. Dugas, James Brice, J. J. Scales, Charles Schuler, E. E. Kidd, Jas. Jeffries, R. R. Luckett, G. W. Stafford, E. A. McCollum, W. H. Keys and Geo. A. Kelly are respectively entitled to seats in the House by them respectively claimed from their respective parishes, and that members now occupying seats in the House, viz: Jos. Connaughton, William Crawford, John Delacy of Rapides, Geo. Drwey and R. Poindexcer of Assumption, J. J. Johnson and E. E. Tyler of Desoto, J. Marie and F. R. Wright of Terrebonne, and Winfield Flood of Jackson, are not entitled to seats now held by them. After the reading of this report, Mr. Drury, one of the unseated members, made an explanation that he desired to be placed on record as concurring in the decision of the Congressional Committee for the sake of peace and harmony, and expressed a hope that the adjustment would be carried out in good faith.

Mr. Wright made a similar explanation and expressed a like aspiration for the peace of Louisiana.

Mr. Poindexter had a few parting words to say before he withdrew. He said, with pleasure, because the man to take his seat was one who owned him in former days and his hands were not stained with political blood. He knew the gentleman would not go against the Civil Rights bill.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESSES.

Mr. Johnson, of Desoto, made his valedictory and expressed his entire willingness to retire for the sake of peace.

Mr. Tyler and all the other unseated ones made similar farewells.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 89 to 15.

FULL TEXT OF THE KELLOGG RESOLUTION.

The following is the full text of the resolution adopted with regard to the Kellogg Government:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, that said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected in 1872 known as the Kellogg Government or seek to impeach the Government for any past official acts, and that henceforth we will accord to the said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives as to its members as constituted under the award of Geo. F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler, W. P. Frye, Samuel F. Marshall, Clarkson N. Potter and Wm. Walter Phelps, shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election, and that the Senate as herein recognized shall also remain unchanged, except so far as that body shall make changes on contests or call of the roll.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 Democrats and 44 Republicans against 13 Democrats and 5 Republicans. In the Senate, Mr. Crosier, Colonel, of Terrebonne district is the only member whose seat is involved in the award. He will be appointed by Gov. Kellogg as wharf master and resign his seat in the Senate. Mr. T. S. Goode will be seated in his stead. This will perfect the terms of the award except the reorganizing of the House which will be done in a day or two. Messrs Wiltz and Estelle are prominently mentioned for Speaker and some think Gov Hahn will be referred.

Mr. Wheeler left for home to-day. He expresses himself satisfied with the action of all parties as to the award. A good feeling and a spirit of conciliation seems to actuate the members of each party collectively and individually. The compromise may therefore be considered as accomplished.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Owing to the ill health of Mr. Fullerton and his apprehension that to proceed to-day with the scandal case would precipitate another attack of vertigo, the further cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was postponed until Monday, until which time the Court was adjourned. The crowd struggling for admission to the court-room was enormous, and the disappointment great. Bessie Turner was in the court-room and Mr. Beecher shook hands with her.

At a meeting of the managers of theatres to-day, it was resolved to give a performance on Thursday, the 29th inst., at each place of amusement in the city for the benefit of the family of the late Dan Bryant, the gross receipts to be invested for the education and support of the children. The thousand dollars contributed by the managers will be used for the immediate wants of the family.

BUSINESS FAILURE.

The failure of the old firm of Walter J. Brown, Son & Company, brokers and dealers in wool, is announced. The firm, it is said, will likely get an extension and continue business as usual.

SHARKEY ON HIS WAY TO THIS CITY.

A dispatch from Havana says that Wm. J. Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the Toombs in New York, had arrived there in irons from Santiago de Cuba. His jailers say he attempted to escape from the prison there by digging his way out of the cell; that he had made repeated attempts to slip from his hand cuffs while on the way to Havana, and attempted to leap overboard. Sharkey will leave for New York on the first steamer.

RAILWAY PASSES LIFTED.

Wm. D. Bishop, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has issued orders to-day requiring the conductors to collect full fare from all passengers, whether they have passes or not. Under this order, he says, it will be necessary for the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and also the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature who come to New York to receive them, to pay regular fare on their trip to Boston and return, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Concord. President Bishop explains that this order is necessary owing to the injunction restraining the issue of passes.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

Travel on the Union Pacific Road Suspended—Parties Purposing to Visit Utah and California Advised not to Start Until Further Notice.

OMAHA, April 16.—The high water, which for several days past has delayed trains on the Union Pacific road, has finally become so high that travel is entirely suspended between Laramie City, Wyoming; and Ogden, Utah. The water is six feet deep in many places and still rising. It is impossible to predict when travel will be resumed. The canons are reported full of snow and it is well known that the depth of snow that fell last winter is the deepest for many years. The location of the present trouble is Bitter Creek Valley, three hundred miles west of Cheyenne. Passenger trains which left here on the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth are laying at Laramie City and Rawling. Those which left Ogden since the thirteenth are lying at points west of Green River. All are in good quarters and well cared for.

The Union Pacific officials advise travelers for Utah and California not to start till notice of the blockade being broken is given.

A dispatch from Fort Laramie to-day says: Captain Mix's company who were sent after the mining party at Harvey's Peak has secured the whole of them, consisting of sixteen men, one wagon and a boy. They will arrive at Fort Laramie on the eighteenth. There are heavy snows in the Black Hills and high waters are reported everywhere.

SALT LAKE, April 17.—The flood in the valley of Bitter Creek, Wyoming Territory, is still reported on the increase. Three Union Pacific bridges are now reported gone, as also the road bed in many places, and that nothing can be done towards repairs till the water falls. This trouble extends for a distance of about ten miles. Four teams came through from Rock Springs to Green River Station today, having been chartered by some passengers to bring them over the hills. A freight train was expected to leave Ogden to-day, but was discontinued on account of another wash-out reported this side of Green River. All the mountain streams are rising on account of the rapidly melting snow, and there will probably be difficulties from this cause at other points soon. There can be no time fixed for trains to commence running again, as that will depend on the weather which is now quite warm, and there being an unusual amount of snow, the damage to the track will probably increase rather than diminish for he next week or ten days.

OMAHA, April 17.—The river here has fallen ten inches within the last twenty-four hours. It is still impossible to tell to what extent the road bed on the Union Pacific is damaged. The district is about one hundred and seventy-five miles in length, but it is only at occasional places where any damage is done. The water has receded some to-day. West bound passengers lying at Rock Springs have been transferred to Green River by wagons, and east bound passengers vice versa. The Railroad Company are caring for them as kindly as circumstances will admit. There are about eight hundred emigrant and three hundred passengers lying here waiting for the removal of the blockade. The company are also caring for emigrants here at their own expense. As soon as the water recedes, so it can be done, they will put on a line of stages and transfer passengers and mails over the break.

SIXTEEN BRIDGES GONE.

Official reports from the scene of the flood on the Union Pacific Railroad state that last night Superintendent Earle went through from West to Green River Station and found sixteen bridges gone west of there, and the road washed badly. The water rose three feet yesterday and is still rising rapidly.

THE WEATHER.

SEVERE FROSTS SOUTH AND WEST.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Dispatches from points in Michigan, Northern Illinois and Iowa state that owing to the severe weather that has prevailed for the last forty-eight hours, small fruits, apples and pears are killed in many localities, and in some cases the trees themselves. High winds have prevailed throughout the above mentioned section and the thermometer has ranged from 8 to 20 degrees above zero for some time.

COLD WEATHER IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Reports from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio show that the weather during the last two days hat been the coldest for the season known in years, the thermometer ranging from 12 to 25 degrees above zero. Early fruits are thought to be killed and tobacco seriously injured.

TENNESSEE ALSO EXPERIENCES FROSTS.

NASHVILLE, April 17.—The cold, west wind still prevails at six o'clock rendering great uneasiness among farmers and fruit growers. The freeze will be more severe to-night than last night.

A heavy west and northwest wind prevailed here for the last thirty-six hours, and extends as far south as Montgomery, Ala. This morning there was ice here a quarter of an inch thick, and the weather is very cold. There is ice one-eighth of an inch thick at Corinth, Miss. All exposed vegetation was frozen here this morning. It is believed that all the fruit, cotton and wheat in this and adjoining States are seriously injured, if not entirely killed. The theremometer was down to 26 degrees here, and 42 degrees at Montgomery, Ala., this morning.

GREAT DAMAGE TO CROPS.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—There was heavy frost and ice last night, killing vegetables and seriously damaging if not killing the fruit. Ice and frost last night will not affect the cotton crop as very little has been planted this season.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 18.—There was a killing frost last night which did serious injury in Georgia and South Carolina. This was the hardest freeze for years. The truck farms are badly injured.

MORE SNOW.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Quite a heavy snow fell here yesterday and to-day, and to-night the thermometer is several degrees below freezing. Telegrams to the Courier-Journal state that the same snow storm and cold have prevailed throughout Kentucky and Tennessee and that great damage has been done to fruits and the tobacco plant.

EVANSVILLE, April 17.—It snowed violently last night. It is chiefly cloudy and wintry to-day. There is a fierce wind from the west. The mercury stands 25 to 37.

NORFOLK, Va., April 17.—It snowed here last night and to-day. The cold snap has killed the fruits and early vegetables. The loss to hucksters is very heavy.

BURSTING OF A POND.

BOSTON, April 18.—A tremendous flood, with disastrous results, occurred last evening in the towns of Wrentham and Norfolk, about twenty-five miles distant, by the breaking away of a dam which restrains the water of Whiton's Pond, the source of the Mill river. This is a small river not over twenty-five feet broad at low water, but running with a strong current, mostly through meadow land and emptying into Charles River at Medway.

At this time, an immense body of water was confined in the pond by a dam about one hundred feet in length in the Wrentham and Franklin county road. The sudden bursting of the pond through this dam hurled a tremendous flood upon the lands below,

SWEEPING AWAY MILLS, BRIDGES,

country roads and dams in its course, and causing damage to the extent of between $100,000 and $200,000. Half a mile below this mill was the saw and grist mill of the Eliot Felting Company, known as Fisher's mill. Such was the force of the waters on reaching there that it burst the thirty foot dam and carried along the sawmill portion of the embankment as though it was a toy ship.

ON RUSHED THE WATERS

a mile, through the lowlands to where there were located woolen and shoddy mills belonging to the felting company. Both ends of the dam were washed away and below the mills a large heap of coal, deposited for use at the mills. Seventy rods further on, the great dam at the Eliot Felting Mills was met. This, with the road from the mills to Franklin Centre, beneath which the river runs, offered a substantial resistance to the rushing current. The road, however, soon yielded, allowing the full force of the water to strike against the long dam. Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Franklin and Wrentham rendered valuable assistance to the watchman at the mills in opening a place in the dam, hoping to save a portion of the same. Their labors were successful, and although fifty feet of the dam were carried away, the mills were saved. Down the stream, half a mile further, was the track of the New England and New York Railroad, some forty or fifty feet above the river bed. Beneath this the water usually passed by an arched culvert, about ten or fifteen feet in width. Here the waters, with seemingly increased force, forced out the stone culvert as if it were constructed of pebbles. So firm was the embankment of sand above the culvert, that it stood apparently intact for the space of an hour, and then undermined it when it caved in for a distance of one hundred to two hundred feet, forming an impassable barrier to the waters above. When the road bed sank a freight train was within one hundred feet of the place, though not in motion, but a great body of water had already passed the railroad and hurried on to the achievement of

ITS GREATEST FEAT,

forty rods below, at the city cotton mills. The mill was originally a three story wooden building, but latterly was enlarged by the addition of a wing on each end. The bridge over the country road succumbed and the water obtaining firm hold of the main building, lifted it and sent it crashing to the meadows below. So thorough was the work of demolition, that the cupola alone remained standing upon the plain. The machinery and waterwheel shared the fate of the structure. The wings were left standing but so badly wrenched and undermined, that thhy are probably ruined and have to come down. Down the stream again, about a half a mile, was another country road bridge near Kingsbury Pond. This was

SNAPPED FROM ITS FOUNDATIONS

almost at the approach of the waters and carried away on the level space between the road and river. The waters spread out and ceased their work of destruction. The last bridge was swept away about seven o'clock this evening. One body was swept down on the flood, but it was supposed to be that of a man who was missing for some months. So far as known no lives were lost, but the damage to property was very large. No houses were swept away as their location on the banks was such that the water did not reach them.

THE LOSSES.

Following are the losses so far as ascertained: Whitney's dam, $2,000; Eliot Mills, $10,000; town of Norfolk, $5,000; New York and New England Railroad, $10,000; City Mills, $50,000 to $75,000. A large number of persons are thrown out of employment by the fall of the City Mills.

THE JETTY SYSTEM.

Heavy Contract Closed for the Improvement of the Mississippi River---Col. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, the Contractor.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Capt. James B. Eads closed a contract to-day with Col. Jas. Andrews of Allegheny City, Pa., for the construction of three hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards of facine work and one hundred thousand cubic yards of stone work at South Pass, together with a large amount of timber work, piles, etc., constituting the necessary jetties and dikes for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. Col. Andrews is to furnish his own outfit for this work and put in place sixty thousand cubic yards of facines, piles, &c. before requiring any pay. His contract will embrace the construction of work sufficient to insure twenty-six feet depth of water and will amount to two million and a half dollars. When this is completed other provisions will be made to secure the thirty feet of water required by Capt. Eads' contract with the Government.

Col. Andrews built the masonry work of the bridge at this city and constructed the tunnel therefrom to the Union depot grounds. He also visited Europe last summer with Capt. Eads and carefully studied the jetty works there and is in every sense qualified to successfully carry out the enterprise he has entered into. He will commence providing his equipment as soon as three hundred thousand dollars are subscribed by the South Pass Jetty Company, which has been organized here and a large portion of the stock subscribed by prominent citizens of St. Louis.

THE GALLOWS.

A Double Execution.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16.—Scipio Bryan and Elijah Atkinson, both colored, were hung at Beaufort to-day for the double crime of murder and arson in June, 1874. The execution was witnessed by about five thousand colored people. Both murderers made a full confession.

PROPOSED EXTRAORDINARY ACTION OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Considerable excitement prevails among the colored element in Charleston, caused by the rumor that Bunch, the mulatto policeman, who, when drunk, murdered an Irish policeman last fall, is to be pardoned by the colored Lieutenant Governor, Gleaves taking advantage of the absence of Governor Chamberlain, who has gone to the Lexington Centennial. Bunch was to have been hung last Friday, but was respited one week by Governor Chamberlain.

EXECUTION OF ISHAM BROWN.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Isham Brown, colored, was hung four miles from Greensburg at 10:30 this morning for the murder of James W. Clinton, an attorney of St. Helena Parish on the 18th of December last. Brown was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

The Picayune publishes the confession of Brown in which he stated the particulars of the killing. Brown overtook Clin on riding along the road, shot him with a single barreled pistol. Clinton dismounted and walked to a tree, a short distance from the road. Brown went up to him when Clinton told Brown to take his horse and what he had; that he (Clinton) would say nothing about it. Brown drew his knife and cut the horse's throat and after giving Clinton ten minutes to pray, drew his knife across Clinton's throat, took his watch and valubles and left. This was on Friday. Clinton's body was found the following Sunday and the conclusion of the Coroner's jury was that Clinton had lingered until that morning.

EXECUTION OF TRAVIS HARRIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Travis Harris, who murdered 'Squire Masterson, his father-in-law, at Commerce, Mo., on the third of last November, was hanged at that place to-day.

TEXAS.

The Border Troubles—Report of the Committee Appointed by a Mass Meeting of Citizens.

BROWNSVILLE, April 18.—The following is the report of a committee appointed by the special mass meeting of citizens of Brownsville. The members of the committee were all Union men and three of them are general officers, Col. Haynes, Collector of the Port; Col. G. G. Davis, Deputy Collector, and Edward Downey, Postmaster. The report was unanimously adopted. Hon. J. L. Haynes was the Chairman, and Wm. Kelly Secretary of the mass meeting:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the alleged statements of Senor Marascal, Mexican Minister at Washington, in regard to the border troubles on the Rio Grande are as much the work of Americans as of Mexicans, and that American citizens disguised as Indians and Mexicans frequently raid upon settlers, and that the more daring of the parties engaged in these frequent raids are ex-Confederate soldiers who, ruined by the war and deprived of the support of slave labor, prefer the life they are leading to earning an honest livelihood.

The Committee say they are satisfied that Senor Marascal has been misinformed and grossly deceived as to the true condition of affairs on the frontier, and that he has thus unintentionally, probably, done the American citizens of this frontier a great wrong and injustice, as can be easily proved by the most undoubted testimony. The time given your Committee is too short to prepare a full refutation of the unjust aspersions contained in the correspondence of Senor Marascal, and your Committee would recommend the appointment of a committee to collect facts and submit them to the consideration of the Hon. Secretary of State, to refute the charges of the Mexican Minister. In the meantime, your Committee submit the following brief resume of facts, which are susceptible of the clearest proof:

First—That for at least ten years since the close of our civil war, there has not been a single act of hostility, invasion or plundering or filibustering against the republic of Mexico from the Republic of Texas, nor act of a single person even passing from this to the other side of the Rio Grande with any such intent, and we challenge any scintilla of proof to the contrary.

Second—That for the last ten years since the close of our civil war, raids of volunteer parties from Mexico to this side of the Rio Grande have been continuous and persistent, and these plundering parties have driven from our stock ranches hundreds of thousands of stock. They have committed murder, robbery, arson, and against repeated complaints made to the Mexican authorities for their rendition to the hands of justice a deaf ear has been turned.

We cite the following recent and notorious cases: The robbery of a store at Pensecal, and the murder of the Morton brothers. R. E. Asbury of the store at Los Alemos; the murder of Mr. Fulton, postmaster at El'Sause and his clerk in the Hidalgo country. The murder of Vedal La'Hillo by the Ricards at Flores, near El Pastillo. The attempted assassination of Capt. King and a party of friends near San Fernando and the murder of one of his friends. The murder of Alex. Morrell in Stapel county and many others, which will be detailed hereafter, and lastly the recent raid of forty or fifty men in a body near Corpus Christi, which band captured and held as prisoners many persons including three ladies, and which finally surrounded the town of Rome on their return to Mexico for the purpose of robbery, from which they were only deterred by the presence of a force of United States soldiers. These are proofs of the extent of robberries committed by these plundering raids, except in the report of the frontier commission to which additional evidence can be added.

Third—That the charge that these crimes have been committed by Confederate soldiers disguised as Mexicans and Indians and rendered desperate by the loss of their slave property is an absurdity on its face, into which the Mexican Minister could only have been led by his ignorance of this part of Texas. In the first place, there were never any slaves west of the Neuces worth mentioning. The census of 1860 shows the total number in this vast region equal to the State of Pennsylvania in extent to have only been 259, while west of the San Antonia river the number did not exceed 3,000. There are only eight Americans who were ex-Confederate soldiers in the county of Cameron, and west of the Neuces there are probably not fifty ex-Confederate soldiers, and these would hardly disguise themselves to prey on their own stock. This charge is absolutely false, for no American has ever been caught among the many captured, nor is there known to be a single one in all the frontier States of Mexico, and we challenge any proof or the name of a single individual subject.

[Signed.] EDWARD DOWNEY,
Chairman of the Committee.

To COL. J. H. HAYNES,
Chairman of the Mass Meeting of Citizens of Brownsville, Texas.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY have the small pox at the Lehigh county poor house.

A DOYLESTOWN clergymen has married 1,104 couples.

A PAIL and tub factory is about to be erected in Warren, Pa.

THE Lawrence county alms-house contains only seven inmates.

NO trains are running on the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad now.

ONLY four out of thirteen blast furnaces in the Columbia region are in blast.

THE wheat throughout the State is reported in a flourishing condition.

THE Williamsport Sun says the lumber trade presents encouraging prospects.

A LITTLE child in Williamsport died after making a lunch on blue-headed matches.

ERIE county paid $18,000 to maintain poor and indigent persons during the last three months.

A LITTLE child of Mr. Peter Hill, of New Hamburg, was scalded to death one day recently.

SAMUEL MYERS was killed near Driftwood, on the Sinnemahoning, on Monday, by a log rolling over him.

THE Clarion river has been in a good stage for rafting the past week, and hundreds of rafts have been run.

THE oil well near New Bethlehem is almost completed. It is reported that gas is abundant.—Clarion Democrat.

AN otter was captured in a net set in the Shenango river below New Hamberg, Mercer county, one day last week.

THERE is a man living in Fayette county, named Bumgardner, who is the father of six sons, all ministers of the gospel.

SAYS the Greensburg Argus: Irwin miners are besieging our citizens for alms to keep their families from starving.

EBENSBURG voted on Saturday on the water works' question. The result being 145 for to 75 against the improvement.

IT is estimated that 500 families have left the Cumberland Valley this spring for the West, and a large number are yet to go.

THE furnace of the North Penn Iron Co. at Bingen on the North Penn railroad, was blown out last week for want of coal.

THE Woodvale woolen mills, at Johnstown, Pa., are to have their capacity doubled by the introduction of new machinery.

A VEIN of coal, over four feet thick, has been found on the land of Wm. Bashe, on East Hill, Morris township, near Delmarine Tioga county, Pa.

MR. DANIEL STECK, of Hughesville, Lycoming county, lost some six or seven hundred dollars' worth of potatoes by frost during the past winter.

ON Saturday last a young man named John Seibrand was accidently killed on Conneaut Lake, New Edinboro, by being accidentally shot in the head.

JIMMY SAUCERS a noted colored individual of Washington, died at the county Home one day recently. It is thought he was about one hundred years old.

BOTH the steel and old rail mills at South Bethlehem are in operation. An addition to the mill is being erected. Laborers at the mill receive $1.10 per day.

MR. SAM NICHOLS, of Mooresville, Ross county, a man extensively known, died on the 13th in a fit of apoplexy while a barber was at work cutting his hair.

THERE were eight inches of snow at Harrisburg on Tuesday. The snow storm extended as far west as Mineral Point, a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles.

J. K. HILL, of West Penn township, Schuylkill county, rode in a sleigh from December 20, 1874, to April 1, 1875, a distance of 2,958 miles—an average of 29 miles per day.

THE Women's Christian Association of Williamsport intend erecting a fine home for the Friendless this year. Peter Herdic, Esq., has donated the ground for the the new structure,

THE trial of Eckly B. Farrow, at Mauch Chunk, for complicity in the murder of Neal McBride, on the 14th of February, 1874, resulted on Thursday week in a verdict of "not guilty."

SAYS the Allentown Democrat: The Building Association, of Allentown have done more to improve and advance the interests of the city than all other local organizations combined.

THE annual session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania will be held at Williamsport, commencing May 18th. A large assemblage of members is expected on the occasion.

THE building occupied by H. Yealy as a general merchandise store at New Derry, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The store and contents were insured for $5,000. Incendiaries.

AMONG the presents at a wooden wedding in Allentown, the other night, was an immense cake. This was reserved for the last; and when they came to cut it they found it was only a cheese box covered with icing.

WILLIAM STRANAHAN, a prominent and well-known citizen of Pymatuning township, Mercer county, attempted to commit suicide, at his home, last Friday morning, by taking a dose of strychnine. He will recover.

A HOUSE near Nicholson, Wyoming county, was accidentally set on fire last week by a boy who was playing with matches. The boy was so frightened for fear he'd "catch a licking" that he hid under the bed and was burned to death.

LAST week the final heading was blown out of the Vera Cruz tunnel—extending through the Lehigh Mountain, on the line of the Perkiomen railroad—so that there is an open passage from one side of the hill to the other.

THE hands employed at the Sherman saw mill, near Brookville one day last week boomed logs for one million feet of boards, sawed thirty thousand, rafted one hundred thousand feet of lumber, and fixed up the rafts ready for running.

ON Monday Samuel Myers, of Muncy, was killed near Driftwood on Lyman's log job, on the Susquehanna. While breaking a landing, several logs rolled down upon him and crushed him. He leaves a wife and two children.

ABRAHAM WITHERUP, of Scrubgrass township, Venango county, died on Sunday the 4th inst., aged about ninety years. He was one of the oldest settlers, and his father, John Witherup, was the first Sheriff of Venango county in 1805-8.

SAYS the Cambria Freeman: The contract for tubing to the depth of five hundred feet and fully testing the hole in the hill north of Ebensburg, otherwise known as the artesian well, has been awarded to Mr. R. R. Wilkens, who is to receive $475 for the service.

THE Mercer County Agricultural Society has purchased the Fair Grounds of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company, convevient to Sandy Lake and Stonebero. They contain about 25 acres, are well watered and shaded and are easy of access by rail and otherwise.

MRS. RACHEL REED died at the residence of her son in Clearfield, on Friday of last week, in the eighty-third year of her age. She settled with her husband in that section in 1805 having been preceded there by only sixteen families. She was the mother-in-law of ex-Governor Wm. Bigler.

ON last Thursday afternoon William Hevner, of Whetham, was drowned while passing through the schute at Queen's Run dam, on the Susquehanna river. Jas. Kelly and John Green were on the raft with him. The raft parted in the middle, and the old man fell in.

THE proprietors of the Allentown Rolling mill have agreed to give their puddlers $4.00 per ton, it is stated, which is 25 cents more than their former offer. We believe this is what the puddlers demanded, but have no knonledge that they have gone to work.

THE Uniontown (Fayette county) Standard says: "Mr. F. H. Oliphant is putting down anore shaft on the Nixon farm, about four miles south of this place, and along the line of the Fairchance railway. There is some talk that this veteran iron manufacturer will erect a new turnace on the Nixon farm this spring."

THE recent fire at Millerstown Butler county, involving a loss of $100,000 has been discovered to be the work of incendiaries and the citizens of the village are very much excited over to the fact. Two men named A. Marks and A. Levy have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated. An investigation will take place on Tuesday.

RALPH PRICE, the oldest inhabitant of Armstrong county, died on Wednesday, aged one hundred and four years. He had been sick for several weeks, and his death was daily expected. He had forgotten his age but a few weeks ago a fly leaf of a Bible was discovered which showed that he was born in 1771. He was probable the oldest person in the State.

THE Harrisburg Patriot says rafting does not promise a profitable investment as compared with last year, when 1,700 rafts, or about 10,000,000 feet, were shipped to the lower market by river, railroad and canal, while this year scarcely 900 are ready to be shipped to the same destination. The Susquehanna is in excellent rafting condition, but very few rafts have passed this city.

THE New Castle Gazette says: There is a married lady living within three miles of this city, who within the past fourteen years has had eleven children at five births. Four births were twins, the fifth triplets. The children are all living, and ten of them are boys. The triplets, consisting of two boys and one girl, are only a few weeks of age. Where is Mercer county now? Let the editor of the Greenville Argus lay his face in the dust.

THE Allentown Chronicle says: It is probable that the strike, or lock out, of the Allentown rolling mill puddlers will soon come to an end by the men returning to work. A notice has been issued by the Company notifying the puddlers that should they desire to return to work, the old rates of $4 00 will be paid them. The men have not as yet evinced any disposition to accept these terms, as many prefer a sliding scale of wages which would be governed by the condition of the market.

A LARGE deposit of iron ore has been discovered upon a tract of land in Albany township, Berks county, at the foot of the Blue Mountain, belonging to the estate of George Merkle, deceased. A vein of excellent ore, six feet in thickness, has been uncovered, which, it is supposed, will be found to increase in thickness, upon further developement. A number of laborers are engaged in opening the mine, and it is the intention of the owners to prosecute vigorous operations, if the present favorable indications are continued.

THE Reading Eagle says: It will be recollected that Dr. B. Mishler erected in Lancaster city a two-story brick house in ten hours, and a three-story brick house in nineteen hours. He now proposes to build on the Centennial grounds in Philadelphia, next summer, a two-story brick house twenty-four by forty feet, in eight hours. He has arranged with Captain Geisinger, of Reading, for the furnishing of the cornice and door and window caps, which will be of galvanized iron. The Captain will be allowed half an hour in which to put up the cornice, though he thinks he can do it in a quarter of an hour.

OHIO NEWS.

A SOUTH Bloomfield, Morrow county, pedagogue recently visited Columbus, got on a big drunk and was robbed of $132, the savings from his earnings for the last five years.

A YOUNG man of Canton who has picked up all the hair pins he saw lying upon the sidewalks for the past three months, now has a collection numbering 379 pins of all shapes and sizes.

SAYS an exchange: At an Akron spelling match the words were all given from Beechers' defense of himself and the ladies could spell every word, from "ragged-edge" to "paroxysmal."

REV. RICHARD GAILEY died at his residence at Lexington on Friday April 2nd in the sixty-ninth year of his age. The deceased was well known in Washington county Pa., and also in this city.

REV. JESSE SMITH died at his residence on Pleasant run, Fairfield county, February 24th, in his eightieth year. He had been a member of the Old Baptist Church for fifty-six years, and a minister forty-six years.

JAMES CARNES, a well-to-do citizen of Meigs township Muskingum county, committed suicide on Monday night of last week, by choking himself with a leather strap. The act was committed in an upper room of his residence.

DEATH has cut down several of the best known citizens of Muskingum county within a few days. Col. John A. Blair, Lewis Lemert (of Dresden), Alfred Matthews, William Schultz, and George Parker, (the latter the oldest resident citizen of Zanesville), have been called away from this life within a week.

SAYS the Zanesville Signal: Two little boys, one Elmer Clark, aged eight years, the other Frank Shifflet, aged six years, both residents of Mineral Addition, were crushed to death in a sand bank on Wednesday afternoon last. They were engaged in playing, as it is supposed, about the bank when it gave way, burying them under the sand to a considerable depth.

GATH ON TILDEN.

George Alfred Townsend draws the following pen portrait of Tilden:

Sam Tilden, an old man of sixty-six, a batchelor, and of very small stature and perfectly beardless, is probably at this moment the most attractive man in the nation. He weighs about 130 pounds. His purse is two or three millions long. He loves a bottle of brandy, but only the best, and if he cannot find good society to drink it in he will drink it all alone. He is of very fair country extraction. That preservative something about a batchelor, presumably his inexperience, has kept him very boyish. Sometimes he looks like one of Barnum's dwarfs—Commodore Nutt or Gen. Thumb—with his straight, dark hair (a wig) and oldish face. The causes of his power are a lion heart and the ablest political and civil talents, such as Jackson had attacking the United States Bank, or Van Buren attacking the Southern caucus. The State of New York only produces a public man of the highest class now a-days, since the decay of Virginia leaders, and this is because the political conditions are more favorable here than any where in the Union. There is always to be found in New York a great reserve of large, enterprising manhood, on which politics can draw, and the population is, on the whole, the best assimilated in the Union. The Yankee stock here is as progressive as in New England, but liberalized and out of the swaddling clothes of creed politics. The Dutch stock is Holland and Lutheran Dutch, accumulative, and bold at ventures, too, having sniffed the North Sea gales and the Hudson salt and snow since the Dutch East India Company's day. You may have heard of Vanderbilt, Van Buren and Van Winkle, the last of whom slept over it and then emigrated, but another Dutchman wrote him up. There is, also, an Irish stock in this State out of which some of the greatest natural politicians have come, as with you in Pennsylvania. Clinton the greatest war Governor of the Revolution, was of this stock. French and Canadians are no inconsiderable element of New York, and through Canada come many of the Scotch. But those races are better shaken up and their clanishness more eradicated than elsewhere. You had one Franklin to try his Yankee hand upon Pennsylvania; after him came one Stevens. There is one blue-nose, Packer, in the Lehigh valley. In New York State you see whole communities of Franklins, with the same loaf of bread under their respective arms. The tendency of such a population, left to itself, is sordidness, just as in Pennsylvania there is a tendency to supineness and content. But New York has nostrils, and the breath of coming movements can be noticed there earliest. A great spirit, seeking occasion or responding to it, is soon appreciated here, and though he must reconcile interests and ambitions to make his combination successful, he has no family factions to appease. The State is too big for a Cameron unless he comes alone and utters a challenge or performs an act in the public sight. The Clintons had no unvarying success in this State. DeWitt got his greatness in the school of adversity. And if you require a testimonial to the contemporary vigor of New York politicians, observe old Thurlow Weed—the backer of Dix—leaning on his decrepit elbow, like the figure of Night under the statue of Medici, moved to admiration at Governor Tilden's boldness and expressing it.

WONDERFUL RECUPERATIVE POWER OF FRANCE.

The New York Tribune of Saturday prints a letter from Ex-Secretary McCullough, dated London April 3d. In it he alludes to the sad condition that France appeared at the close of the war with Germany and says:

Such was France as she appeared before the world some four years ago; and what is her condition to-day? I allude, not to her political condition—although in the organization of a government on a Republican basis, she has surprised the world by her wisdom and prudence—but what is her financial condition? It is in most respects better than that of any nation in the world. Her waste places have been restored; her industries have been stimulated into unprecedented activity; her exports, largely exceeding her imports, have made her a great creditor nation, so that gold has been steadily drawn to her from England, from the United States, and even from Germany, until the Bank of France holds in its strong rooms the enormous sum of three hundred millions of coin and bullion, and its notes, although not absolutely convertible, are only the tenth of one per cent. discount. If her prostration was astonishing by its suddenness and completeness, her recuperative power seems still more wonderful. It is undeniable that no country in Europe has been so pr

DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

THE MCCULLY-CLARK BOND OF FRIENDSHIP IN COURT.

(From The Daily Post, of Tuesday.)

The above named case, which, on account of its peculiar and romantic history, is equal in interest to the celebrated Cubbayou-quit ejectment case, was yesterday taken up in the Common Pleas No. 1, before Judge Stowe, Mr. Acheson appearing for Mr. Clark, and Messrs. Hampton, Dalzell and Marshall for the defendants. The defendants are Wm. Frew, Wm. T. Shannon and Margaret J. Shannon, in right of the latter, Wm. Logan, Alexander Dunham and Mary Dunham, in right of the latter, Samuel Logan, John Logan, Albert Logan and Jennie Logan, minors.

As the history of the case was published when the matter was pending before Register Gray a brief resume is all that is necessary. The suit involves the legality and genuineness of a testamentary document claimed to have been made by Jas. McCully, in favor of Robert D. Clark. The document was dated April 17th, 1872, and in it Mr. McCully directed his administrators or executors to pay to Robert D. Clark $75,000 as a token of regard, and to commemorate a long friendship existing between them. Mr. McCully died in the spring of 1873, and soon after his death this paper was filed in the Register's office. The heirs of the deceased took an appeal to the Register's Court, from which the case was certified into the Common Pleas Court, and now comes up on a feigned issue. Mr. Acheson in opening the case set it forth substantially as above, and said it would appear that McCully had befriended Clark in many ways; that this was not an obligation to pay money, but a direction to McCully's administrators or executors to pay at his death; that the paper was irrevocable, Mr. McCully having never made any subsequent will; Mr. Acheson said he would prove the execution of the paper by two witnesses, and by putting the paper in evidence, make out a prima facie case, when he would rest and hear what the other side would have to say about it. He said he would offer rebutting evidence when it became necessary to vindicate the plaintiff.

PROVING THE AUTOGRAPH.

Mr. John F. McElnulty, sworn—Have been teller in the American Bank for five years; Mr. McCully did business at the bank in a small way; am acquainted with his hand writing; (paper shown); I believe this is his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hampton—Have seen Mr. McCully write his name two or three times; I can't say positively; it might have been six months or a year between the times I saw his name written by him; I think by seeing him write three times I would be able to tell his signature.

Re-direct—I have handled his checks which he has afterwards paid.

To Mr. Hampton—I don't known positively that they were ever paid. That can be ascertained at the bank.

WHAT MR. CLARK KNOWS ABOUT IT.

Robert D. Clark, the plaintiff, was next called, and objected to by Mr. Hampton, on the ground that he was not a competent witness, being the devisee in the will. The objection was overruled and the witness sworn. Following is his testimony: Am the plaintiff in this case; saw Mr. McCully sign his name to this paper on the 17th of April, 1872.

Cross-examined—The body of the paper is in my handwriting; I made the seal to the paper; it was there when the signature was put to it; it was signed in the Diamond Savings Bank, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; it was signed at a desk up against a window; not behind the counter; I went down there by appointment; the day was appointed for him to sign the paper; the appointment was made three days before; the market day before.

Mr. Acheson here objected to this mode of cross-examination at this time; at the proper time, when Mr. Clark should be recalled, he had no objection to the fullest cross-examination, and at that time he proposed himself to make the examination as full as he could. He feared collateral issues would be raised here which would prolong the case unnecessarily. The objection was overruled.

Mr. Hampton—Did Mr. McCully come to you down at your place of business on Water street, or did you go to him to make the arrangement?

Mr. Clark—He neither came to me nor did I go to him; I met him in the Market house on the morning he signed the paper; I gave it to him then; I told him that was the paper I had got ready; he had never seen the paper before; it wasn't raining that morning; I copied the paper from one that was furnished me; I had legal advice in getting up the paper from which I copied this; I was advised that it would operate in the nature of a will at Mr. McCully's death; Mr. McCully read the paper over and took it with him into the bank; he had his spectacles on at the time; he was about seventy-one years old then, I think; he stood up when he signed; he wrote it with a steel pen; there were clerks about who could see him writing; he signed no other paper for me in the bank that morning that I recollect of.

THE "BOND"

itself was now offered in evidence, but objected to as incompetent, for the following reasons:

1. The said paper being in the handwriting of Robert D. Clark, who is the plaintiff and sole legatee, and only person alleged to have seen James McCully sign his name, the same has not been proved as required by law by the oaths of two witnesses.

2. The paper being under seal and delivered to plaintiff by James McCully, the same was, by reason thereof, irrevocable, and is not in law a testamentary paper.

3. The said paper is not on its face as matter of law more than an attempt to make a gift and is invalid.

4. The evidence shows that it is an imperfect paper as matter of law, and the burden is now upon the plaintiff to show, by clear and convincing evidence, that James McCully intended it to operate as a testamentary paper, and all the facts connected with it the plaintiff must show affirmatively before giving it in evidence.

The objections were overruled and the paper admitted as evidence, when the plaintiff rested, and the defense began.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Hampton opened for the defense. He called attention to the importance of the case, not only on account of the amount of money involved, but also on account of the principle involved. He considered it a very strange thing that in a matter involving so much money, not a single subscribing witness appeared. The paper, he held, came before the Court under suspicious circumstances; Clark was not a relative; no one witnessed the signature; Mr. McCully's habits made the matter impossible; the defense would show that no such friendship existed between the parties as claimed, and would undertake to show that the paper was manufactured for a purpose. Up to the time of the alleged signature, Mr. Clark had obtained $40 000 of endorsements from Mr. McCully, $35,000 of which the estate has since had to pay. The only time Mr. McCully was known to speak of a will, he said he wanted to give $10,000 to a certain person, and a certain amount to another person, but not one word was said about Mr. Clark. Although Mr. Clark knew or was legally advised of the nature of such a paper, he said nothing whatever about its effect to McCully. He held that McCully, burdened by the weight of seventy five years, was unfit for serious business, and in a condition to be practiced upon by such men as Clark. Mr. H. thought he would be able to show that the signature was not in McCully's handwriting; that Mr. McCully was a careless man in lending the use of his name. He had a practice of writing his name first on a blank piece of paper, before making his endorsements, and called attention to the fact that it was possible for Mr. Clark to have taken such a blank piece of paper with Mr. McCully's signature on it, and prepared this writing over the signature. Mr. McCully was in the habit of leaving his signature on papers, put on them in this way, and several of these papers had been picked up by friends and returned to him. The defense expected to prove that Mr. McCully was not at the bank at the time mentioned at all. At that time he was in trouble about the confiscation of his property by the city for the new water works. On the very morning of the 17th of April, 1871, he met Mr. Woods, his lawyer, by appointment at his office. Mr. Woods was not in at the time, and McCully had to remain there in waiting for him. The viewers had filed their report in the Quarter Sessions Court, and on that day Mr. McCully attached his signature to certain exceptions to the viewers report, and he and Mr. Woods went together from the office to the court. Mr. McCully was greatly excited over this action of the city and was not, by any means, in a condition to sign such a paper as this one. He had no stand in the market house on this day and had nothing to call him to this part of the city. His purpose in coming to the city on the 17th of April was to meet Mr. Woods. Furthermore, Mr. McCully was in the habit of consulting his lawyer before entering into such an important matter as this. No such consultation was had. This paper was not found among the papers of Mr. McCully at his death, as wills are usually, and the defense expected further to prove that Mr. McCully had told a gentleman in the city that Mr. Clark had been getting into him so heavily in the matter of endorsements that he did not know how to get out of them.

M'CULLY'S ATTORNEY SWORN.

Robert Woods Esq., Mr. McCully's lawyer, was next sworn and testified as follows:

Was attorney for Mr. McCully; he was at my office on the morning of the 17th of April, 1872; he called in reference to the appropriation of his property for the new water works; think Mr. McCully came to the office soon after I did, I think; somewhere in the neighborhood of nine o'clock; I was busy and kept him waiting; we went to Mr. Slagle's and Mr. Burgwin's offices in reference to the water works business; think that Mr. McCully and I were engaged during the entire morning; Mr. McCully said nothing about Mr. Clark, nor anything about such a paper; it was Mr. McCully's habit to consult me in reference to business matters.

Mr. Woods was on the stand at the adjournment of Court.

It would be idle to attempt to conjecture what time will be required to try the case.

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS.

The following gentlemen were yesterday drawn to serve as jurors, commencing at the times specified below:

GRAND JURORS.

First Monday, June—Joseph Miller, wagon maker; John Straubaugh, basket maker; Anson Bidwell, carpenter; Peter McGovern, carpenter; John Brinner, blacksmith; John O'Donnel, hotel keeper; James Witherow, farmer; Peter Connell, manufacturer; Daniel Hughes, contractor; William Davidson, moulder; Jos. Ingram, manager; Thomas S. Ross; harness maker; John Logan, painter; David Beatty, farmer; George H. Kuhn, gent.; P. F. Moss, machinist; Charles Jones, barber; James Atkinson, agent; Peter Weddell, blacksmith; William Allen, clerk; Samuel McClelland, farmer; Patrick Cunningham, grocer; John Pryor, carpenter, M. Sandy, grocer.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Third Monday May—Wm E. Giles clerk; Alex. M. Ross, carpenter; John Richmond glass finisher; Wm. Taylor, laborer; Henry Wolf, merchant; Michael Anderson, clerk; Joseph Stewart, Jr., glass merchant; John M. Addy, plumber; Philip Jute, grocer; H. H. McClurg, druggist, John W. Driscoll, saloon keeper; John Dickson, farmer; Henry Rattleman, grocer: Timothy Donavan, laborer; Harry Hollie, laborer; R. B. Beassy; machinest; Wilson Whitesell, farmer; George W. Blashford, farmer; S. Ellison, shearer; Samuel Sarver, blacksmith, James Charles, pump maker; John A. Scott, grocer; Joe Murver, miner; Samuel Emmett, farmer; Edward Jones, miner; Robert Campbell, miner; Robert McAdams, plasterer; David Evans, painter; George Stedeforde, laborer; George Londen, gent; John C. Graham, carpenter; Josiah Bindley, clerk; Adam Trautman, grocer; M. M. Wilson, farmer; Jacob Miller, grocer; Henry Sheppard, brick dealer; J. W. Boyd, clerk; Michael Delamore, saloon keeper; Reuben Heister; brick layer; Aaron McClintock; farmer; A. S. Rowland, clerk; Irwin Craig, farmer; John Carrick; machinest; Thomas Nelson, miner Frank Martin, baker; Wm. Thompson, grocer; John A. Strouss, farmer; Wm. Black, farmer; James McMasters, gent; A. C. Searight, insurance agent; James Cauley, grocer; Jas. McClure farmer, Martin Logan, contractor; James Phelan, merchant; James Mortooth, gent; Alexander Belleck; farmer; David McBane, pump maker, Blassins Rauch, hotel keeper; Jackson Duncan, clerk.

CALL AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED

Lamp and oil store, 90 Smithfield street, for latest improved lamps, chandaliers, brackets, chimneys or non-explosive oils. E. D. Weyburn & Co., successors to Geo. Porzel. ws&W

FATAL ACCIDENT.

BOY KILLED AT THE PLUM CREEK COAL WORKS.

Coronor McCallin Wednesday received word of the death of a lad named Jones, at the Plum Creek Coal Works in Plum township, and was requested to hold an inquest. The information received was very meagre but it is supposed the boy was killed yesterday morning by an accident on the inclined plane. The Coronor deputized Squire Huey, of Plum township, to hold an inquest.

HOTEL AND SALOON PROPRIETORS

That are going to refit or purchase water, wine, ale, beer and liquor glasses, or bar bottles, should call on E. D. Weyburn & Co., 90 Smithfield street. The finest and best selected stock in the city.
ws&W

BLIND ONE YEAR—SIGHT RESTORED.

BY O. W. SADLER, M. D., NO. 256 PENN AVENUE.

Mr. Stephen F. Hornett, No. 40 Webster avenue, this city, has been totally blind except to light, for the past year from entropion, or ingrowing winkers, which kept the eye inflamed and very painful besides blind.

Last week Dr. Sadler, the oculist and aurist, made a most successful operation for the permanent, radical cure of the difficulty. In six days the eye was so well that all dressings were removed and he resumed work at the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad shops, on Ross street. Remember Dr. Sadler has removed from 164 Fourth avenue to 256 Penn avenue. All diseases of the eye, ear, throar, skin and catarrh, specialties.

ASK YOUR GROCER

Or druggist for Klenzerine. s

THE IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Is the only institution of the kind in this city—Pittsburgh—that we recommend to the public patronage.—[Presbyterian Banner. ap24:8pWtjul

WINE, ALE

And patent beer spigots sold at the Blue Front lamp and glassware store, 90 Smithfield street. ws&W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	122¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	115⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865	122⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	121
Five-Twenties, 1867	122
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	121½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	121⅝
Ten-Forties	115½
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116⅜
Currency Sixes	124½
New Five Per Cents	115½

STOCKS

Western Union	78
Adams Express	101
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	89½
American Express	63½
United States Express	62⅜
Pacific Mail	45
New York Central	103⅛
Erie	31½
Harlem	121
Michigan Central	71
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	74⅛
Illinois Central	103½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅜
Northwestern	43
Northwestern, preferred	85⅛
Rock Island	103⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	27⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	69⅜
Toledo and Wabash	17
Fort Wayne	96¼
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	27⅜
C. C. and I. C.	8¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 22, 1875.

REMARKS—The general markets have improved very materially since the date of our last weekly review. The general impression is that there will be a steady revival of trade for some time to come; we can only hope there will be no disappointment in the case. The end of the outlook cannot fail to produce beneficial results in regard to values. There has been a steady advance in most descriptions and an improved demand, an encouraging indication of the settlement of the freight question now pending between the railroads and the grain dealers; here is the following letter which was received; this letter affords reasonable grounds for expecting that the greater difficulties in the way of our grain trade will be removed and that it can be made to extend its scope and volume very materially. The letter is as follows:

Wm. McCreery, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 6th inst., is received. So far as this company is concerned, the arrangement you refer to, and which I believe is satisfactory to you, can be put into effect at once. But before this can be done, the action of the Pennsylvania Company is required.

Mr. Scott had the papers ready to submit to the Board of that company at its last meeting, but in the press of other business, they had to be laid over. As soon as he returns he will bring the matter up, and it will, no doubt be approved of.

Yours truly,
A. J. CASSATT,
Third Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1875.

The arrangement referred to is the giving of pro-rates on grain shipped East from this city, as promised by Colonel Scott, and asked by the Pittsburgh Corn Exchange.

Flour—The market was very firm with an active demand at the advance we have before noted; the leading dealers are evidently well pleased with the situation.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	1,973	Apples, bbls	65
Butter, pks	90	Oats, bushels	3,663
Potatoes, bush.	844	Bacon, tcs	150
Wheat, bush.	1,080	Barley, bush	1,350
Hay, bales	325	Corn, bush	1,200

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—As we have noted on a former occasion the demand is steadily improving; we can report sales at the following: Soda ash common (48 per cent) 3¼@3½c; refined (57@58 per cent) 4@4¼c; pearls 8@8½c; pots 7¼@8c; fluor spar 2c; manganese 6½c; arsenic 6c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season for activity has long been over; we hear of an occasional sale at 2¾@3c.

BEANS—The receipts have been large and stocks have accumulated; prices have declined and holders are anxious to sell; we hear of sales made at the following for round lots of good mediums at $1 75@1 80; for navies $1 85@1 90 per bushel.

BUTTER—There has been no falling off in the demand for choice roll, and prices have been fully maintained for that description with sales at 25@28c; some fancy lots are held at 20@30c; for common grades there was scarcely any enquiry and sales were made as low as 10@12c per lb.

BEESWAX—The market was a quiet one with sales in a small way at 28@31c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The supply keeps pace with the demand; the card rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—The market has been a quiet one for some time; we quote nominally at $10@12 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Not much enquiry; we quote: peaches $2 40@3 50 per dozen; corn $2 40@2 50; tomatoes $1 75@1 85 per dozen.

COKE—The demand has improved, with regular sales at $2 50 per ton delivered on cars.

COAL—Sales: bituminous lump in barges 5½@5¾c; nut 3¼@3½c per bushel.

CHEESE—Dealers report a fair trade demand; prices are without change; Ohio Goshen 16¼@16¾c; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio sweitzer 16@17c.

EGGS—Are plenty and lower with sales at 15@16c.

FLOUR—The market was firm and there was a good demand; the rates were choice brands of white winter wheat at $6 75@7; Wisconsin $5 75@6; Minnesota $6@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5@6 25. Rye flour $5. Graham flour $5 75@6. Corn meal $8 50. Oat meal $8@8 25 an advance.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with a gradual improvement, perceptible in regard to most articles; prices have been well maintained. The card rates are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy Rio 24¼ choice Rio 23½c; prime Rio 22c; good Rio 20c. Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java in papers, 40c; Java in bulk, 39½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 8¼@8½c per lb; Patna 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Standard A 10½c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8¼@9¼c; cut loaf 11¾c; crushed 12c; powdered 11¼c; granulated 11¼c.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 65c per gallon.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@60c.

Starch—Pearl 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 9½@12c per lb.

Soaps—Irish soap $4 50 per box; Babbit's Best $7; Babbit's New York City 9½c; German Mottled 7c per lb.

GRAIN—The market was a firm one for most descriptions; the receipts continue very light; the advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; we quote as follows: Wheat—choice Kentucky white $1 30@1 35; Michigan white extra $1 27@1 30; Ohio and Illinois do $1 24@1 26; amber do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 18 per bush-el. Corn—The market was steady, with a good demand; we quote shelled at 81@82c for yellow; 78@80c for high mixed; 77@78c for low mixed; ear was steady at 78@80c for yellow on track; 75@77c for mixed. Oats—The supply for some days has been exceedingly light; holders were very firm in their views; we quote prime white at 70@71; mixed 68@69c. Barley—Prices are nominal; for No 2 fall $1 25@1 30 Rye—Nothing doing; holders are asking $1 10@1 12 per bushel.

HOMINY—Steady, with sales at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off; there is, however, a good supply of baled on the market; we can report sales at $17@22 per ton as per quality; loose $25@30.

MAPLE SYRUP—In gallon jugs at $1 15@1 25.

ONIONS—Are quoted at $3 50@4 50 per bbl.

POULTRY—The offerings were light The market was firm and good prices can be obtained.

POTATOES—The receipts were large; prices are weak and unsatisfactory; the week's decline was from 10@15c per bush; we quote peach blows by the car load at 90c per bush.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—We have to note a very firm market; The card rates are as follows: Hams 14c; shoulders, 10@11c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7 00 per dozen; short rib sides 13½c; clear do 14c; mess pork $24 00. Ham sausage 10c. Lard—prime leaf in tierces, 16¼@16½c; in half bbls 16¾@17c; in buckets 17¾c; in 3 lb caddies 18¼c; in 5 lb do 18c; in 3 lb pails 18¾c; in 5 lb do 18½c; in 6 lb do 18¼c.

SEEDS—Clover is still quoted at $7 75@8 for medium and $8 50@8 75 for choice; timothy seed $2 60 to the trade; $2 75@2 85 in a jobbing way.

TALLOW—The demand has fallen off; country 7½@7¾c; city 8¼c per lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

WILLOWS—Choice fine 11c per lb; large 10c; two years growth 7@8c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 22, 1875.

REMARKS—The oil trade continues to show a quiet but steady movement considerably below what it was at this time last year, but much in advance of the condition of business during the first three months of 1875. Prices are easy at a trifle lower range than those quoted in our last report. There is nothing new to report concerning the status of the Columbia Conduit Company a matter of much interest to the oil trade since the repetition of the former rumor that that organization had been sold out to the Pennsylvania Railroad. If this is confirmed it will be difficult to predict what its effect on the trade will be.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at $1 36¼@1 38¾; Union do $1 35@1 37½; outside lines $1 35; immediate shipment $1 65. The sales were somewhat more active, being 16,800 barrels at Parkers and 3,000 barrels at other points.

REFINED.

There is a moderate trade in refined with a steady movement by the Pennsylvania and Connellsville road and a somewhat improved movement by the Pennsylvania Railroad; prices showed an easier feeling in sympathy with crude and the eastern markets and quotations fell off slightly. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at 11¼@11¾c; on the Connellsville track at 11¾@11½c.

NEW YORK.

Refined for prompt delivery is quoted at 13¾@13¾c; early May do 14¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted nominally at 13¾c; May delivery 14¼@14¾c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot and April delivery is quoted at 13¾@14c.

OIL BARRELS

Are unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 21.—The Courier says: The market was stagnant and inactive during the day with a decline of 2½c; United opened at $1 42½ and closed at $1 40 for strictly fresh orders; old orders with but a few days run before storage would be charged were sold as low as $1 37½.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls spot	1 65
500 bbls spot	1 67½
300 bbls spot	1 66¼

OIL CITY.

700 bbls spot	1 66¼
500 bbls spot	1 67½
500 bbls spot	1 68¾

UNITED AT WELLS.

2,000 bbls spot	1 42½
2,000 bbls spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls spot	1 38¾
2,000 bbls spot	1 41¼

UNION AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 32½
1,000 bbls spot	1 35

PENN'A. AT RIVER.

800 bbls spot	1 33¾
1,000 bbls spot	1 32½

RELIEF AT WELLS.

2,000 bbls spot	1 32½

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000 bbls spot	1 60
1,000 bbls spot	1 62½
1,000 bbls spot	1 61¼

NEW YORK, April 21—Closing of the 20th: Petroleum—There has been rather an easier market to-day for buyers, without leading to important business; export demand is very light; crude in bulk is quoted at 6¾c; do in shipping order at 10½c; for refined at 13¾@13½c for April and 14¼c for the first half of May; naphtho at 10c; for Philadelphia delivery the market is very quiet; refined at 13¾c for prompt; 13¾c for April and 14c for delivery up to May 10th; at Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21. — Market quiet; S. W. 13¾cc; crude 6½c; cases 18½c; no sales; futures, May 14¼@14½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 67¼@1 70.

OIL CITY, April 21.—Market quiet at $1 65.

ROUSEVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and steady at $1 62½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 21.—Market quiet and dull; held at $1 60.

TIDIOUTE, April 21. — Market quiet; held at $1 37½ at wells.

PARKERS, April 21.—The market is quiet and nothing doing United at $1 26¼@1 38¾; Union $1 37½ asked; shipment $1 65 bid.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 22, 1875.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle for sale on the market this week was very light and trade was brisk; prices obtained fully 25c per 100 lb on all grades; at the present time all the cattle that were for sale have been closed out and there is no stock in the yards now but through cattle. The quality of the stock was very good. There has been quite a demand here for stockers for the past two weeks and such kind could be sold quite readily. Still fed bulls have been in demand and are selling at good prices. The market closed strong.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	7 12½	@7	37½
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 75	@7	00
Choice 1,200 lbs	6 37½	@6	62½
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 62½	@6	12½
Choice 1,000 lbs	5 12½	@5	37½

HOGS.

There was a fair supply of hogs on the market but prices steadily went up on some grades. On Philadelphians the advance was 20c per 100 lbs, and on Yorkers about 25c per 100 lbs. Extra fat good hogs have got up now to such a high price that we do not look for much more advance on them, especially as the consumptive demand falls off considerably in the spring. The market is firm.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Good Philadelphia	9 00@9 50
Heavy Yorkers	8 25@8 40
Light Yorkers	8 00
Baltimore	8 25@8 50

SHEEP.

The market this week has been a checkered one. The weather was so changeable that the market was a very unsettled one. The offerings consisted of quite a number of clipped sheep, fully up to those of the week previous; buyers were timid and were acting with a good deal of caution; owing to circumstances prices declined 25c per cwt. The fact is the supply exceeded the demand, and knowing ones put all the blame on the weather. When the weather becomes more settled we may expect increased trade.

We can report sales to a fair extent at the following:

PRICES.

Good 100 lbs	5 75@5 80
Fair 85 to 95 lbs	5 27@5 50
70 to 75 lbs	4 25@4 75
Wooled extra 100 lbs	7 40@7 50
90 to 95 lbs	7 00@7 25
75 to 85 lbs	6 25@6 75

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 22, 1875.

CATTLE.

The offerings at the yards were fully one hundred head below those of the previous week. These was, however, an increased demand and an active market. The result was an upward tendency in prices. The market taken as a whole was the liveliest one we have had for some time and drovers generally admitted that it was the most satisfactory one of the season; we hope we may have many others of a similar kind to record; before buying butchers took the hint and when they found stock that suited they generally accepted the situation and went in; there were quite a number of prime butchers steers disposed of at good prices. The range of prices were: Extra choice 8@8¼c; prime butchers stock 7¼@7¾c; other sales were made at 7@7¼c; the lowest prices were 5@6c per lb. The market all through ruled in favor of holders who knew what use to make of the same.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was small, all told did not exceed three hundred head; there was an increased demand and holders were better pleased with the situation; there were none unsold on sale; the result was either clipped or no sheep; however, butchers could not help themselves; the situation was accepted. The following are the current rates: Prime to extra clipped 5½@6c; common to medium 4½@5c; one lot was disposed of at $2 50 per head to 6c per lb.

HOGS.

The offerings as usual for this market was a light one. The sales of hogs at these yards are principally made in a kind of a retail way. The extreme rates are $8 75@9 50 per cwt gross.

FRESH COWS.

The supply was small and mostly common in point of quality. A. Stakely reported 2 at $35@40 each; P. Sheitmantle 3 at $47 each; R. McCaslin sold one at $57½ and another at 79. As might be expected, it requires an extra milker to bring $70, but there are very few of this kind offering.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton dull at 16¾@16¾c; futures closed quiet; sales 44,900 bales; April 16½@16 5-32c; May 16 5-32@16 3-16c; June 16 7-16c; July 16 21-32@16 11-16c; August 16 13-16c; September 16 21-32c; October 16 3-16@16 7-32c; November 16 1-32@16 1-16c. Flour dull; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 75@4 85; common to good $5 00@5 25; good to choice $4 95@5 70; white wheat extra $5 70@6 25; extra Ohio $5 05@6 35; St. Louis $5 25@8 70. Rye flour steady at $4 35@4 95. Cornmeal firm at $4@4 50. Wheat firmer and in moderate demand; No 1 Spring $1 23@1 28; No 2 $1 13@1 16; No 2 Chicago $1 18@1 19; No 2 northwest $1 18@1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 19@1 20; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 13@1 25; white $1 33@1 41. Rye quiet and firmer; Canada in bond at $1 00; State $1 08 Barley firmer at $1 52@1 55. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; mixed western at 92@92½c; yellow 92½@93c. Oats active and unchanged in prices; receipts 6,000 bushels Hay unchanged. Coffee firm, Rio at 16¼@19¼c, gold. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8 1-16@8 5-16c; prime 8 7-16c. Molasses firm at 44c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Petroleum dull and heavy; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾@6¾c. Rosin steady at $2 07½@2 12½. Turpentine steady at 37½@38c. Eggs heavy at 17½@18½c. Pork firmer at $22 50. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles firmer; long clear western 12¾@12¾c; short 12¾c. Lard easier; prime steam 16¼c. Butter heavy; at 12@15c for western. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 14@1 14½.

Dry Goods.

The cold weather still checks business and the package trade in domestic goods continues quiet and irregular. Cotton goods quiet at ruling rates. Paper cambrics quiet and some makes reduced half a cent by agents. Fancy plaid and shirting prints in fair request. The Daily Bulletin says two hundred cases of British dress goods were sold at auction to-day in less than two hours at good prices. Weybosset, Elba and Central Mills' cassimeres are selling at job prices.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 21.—The wool market is unchanged. Manufacturers continue to purchase to meet present wants. All kinds of medium and combing fleeces are sought after and are quiet and firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are held at 52@59c; No 1 is selling at 58@59c, higher figures than could be obtained for picklocks. Combing and delaine fleeces 60@67½c. There was a fair demand for good line of superfine and X pulled, but low pulled were not much sought after. Prices range from 40@57½c. The manufacturing business is still unsatisfactory and the spring demand for goods has so far fallen short of the expectation that we can scarcely look for any improvement at present in either good or raw material.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Petroleum nominally at 13¾c refined; 9¾c crude. Clover seed scarce and firm at $11 25@12 50; western timothy $2 60; flax seed $1 90. Flour in better request; superfine $3 75@4; extras $4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5@5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5 25@6; high grades $7 50@8 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Rye at $1 10. Corn slow; yellow 88½@89c. Oats quiet; white 72@73½c; mixed 70c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $22 50@23. Beef hams $18@22 50; smoked hams 13@14c; pickled hams 12¼@12½c. Lard 14@15c. Whisky $1 14 for western. Butter quiet; new in demand; New York Bradford county extras 28@30c; do firsts 23@28c; western extras 23@24c; do firsts 17@19c. Cheese steady; fine grades firm; New York fancy 16¾@17¼c; western fine 16½@16¾c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware fresh 17c; western 16½@17c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 2 red wester $1 28. Corn firmer; western mixed 80c. Oats quiet; western white 70@71c; western mixed 68@69c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and easier but not quotably lower. Pork $22 50@23. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 8¾@9c; clear rib 12¾@12¼c. Loose bacon quiet; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@13½c; hams 15@15½c. Lard—refined 16@16¼c. Butter—new fairly active; choice to extra fine 26@29c; good to prime 23@25c; old dull and nominal. Petroleum nominally at 6¾@6¾c. Coffee firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet $1 14½@1 15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Wheat higher; red $1 18@1 22. Flour—demand good at full prices at $5 35@5 50. Corn dull at 73@75c. Oats steady at 68@70c. Rye—No. 1 sold at $1 18. Barley quiet $1 40@1 55. Linseed oil at 75c. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter—choice active at 30@31c. Cheese firm at 14½@15½c. Clover seed $12@12 25. Pork $22 50@22 37. Lard firm; good spot at 15¾@15¾c; sales 500 tierces; seller May 15¾c. Bulk meats firm at 8¾, 11¾@12¼c; sales 100,000 clear rib sides buyer June at 12¼c. Bacon—good jobbing trade at 9¾, 9¾, 12¾@13¼c. Whisky held at $1 13; bid $1 12. Hogs firm at $7 20@9.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Cotton lower at 14½@15¾c. Flour less firm at $4 25@6 25. Wheat firmer at $1 31½@1 31¾. Corn dull at 71@72¾c. Oats inactive at 62@63¼c. Barley quiet at $1 30. Rye—nothing doing. Whisky higher at $1 13. Pork firm at $22¾. Dry salt firm at 8½, 12@12¼c. Bacon stronger at 9¾, 9¾, 13, 13¾@13¼c. Lard higher at 15¼c. Hogs slow; yorkers 7@7¼c. Bacon 7¾@8c. Cattle active; sales: prime native steers 6¾c; good do 6@6¼c; medium to fair $5 50@5 80.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 21.—Flour in fair demand; western superfine $4 50@4 75; common extra $5 25@5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 75@6 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6@6 75; Illinois $6 25@7 25; St. Louis $6 25@8 00; fancy Minnesota $7@8 50. Corn—93@95c for mixed and yellow. Oats 72@76c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 21.—Cotton quiet at 14@14¾c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 00. Wheat steady at $1 23. Corn steady at 80c. Oats steady at 68@70c. Rye—No. 1 sold at $1